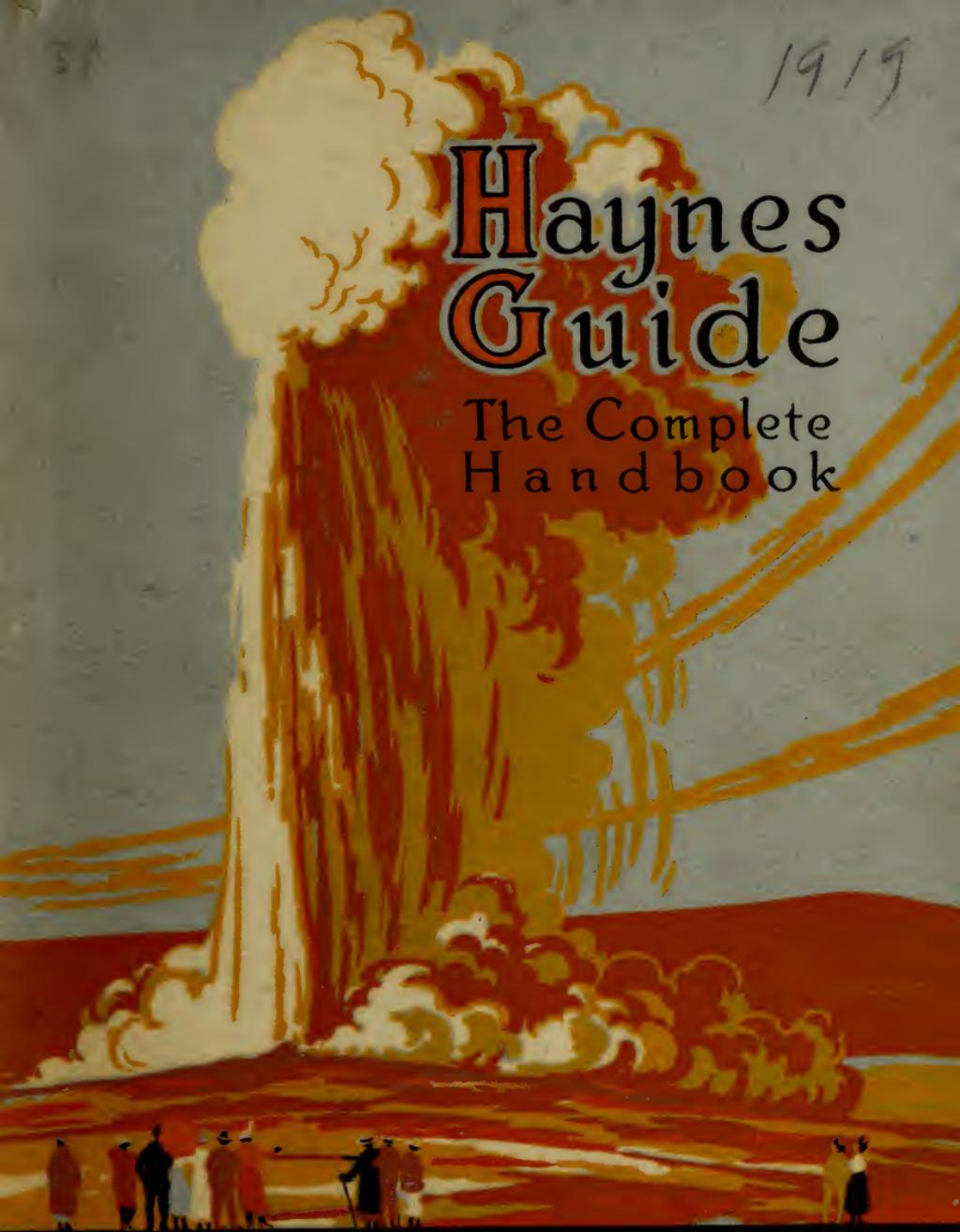


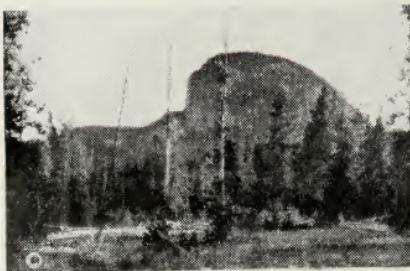
1919

Haynes Guide

The Complete
Handbook



Yellowstone National Park



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GIANT GEYSER, 250 FEET

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HAYNES NEW GUIDE

AND

MOTORISTS' COMPLETE ROAD LOG OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

by

J. E. HAYNES, B. A.

*Official Photographer of
Yellowstone National Park*

*Thirty-first Edition
Entirely Revised*

*84 Illustrations
7 Maps and 2 Diagrams*

St. Paul

J. E. HAYNES, PUBLISHER
1919

PRIZE CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE—A beautiful hand colored 11x14 picture of The Bear Madonna, "the most remarkable wild animal picture ever made," will be awarded to the person submitting in writing the best suggestion, criticism, slogan or review of the Haynes Guide Book.

SECOND PRIZE—Chittenden's "Yellowstone" book.

THIRD PRIZE—Langford's "Discovery of Yellowstone Park" book, and

FIVE PRIZES—Each a deck of gold edged Souvenir Playing Cards of Yellowstone Park.

Contest open to everyone. Replies may be mailed to J. E. Haynes, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., or will be received at the Haynes Stands in the hotels, camps or picture shops in the park. Contest closes September 1st, 1919. All replies become the property of the publisher.

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PREFACE

THE purpose of this book is to point out, describe, and picture all of the points of interest reached by way of the regular highways, side roads and trails in Yellowstone National Park, and to give the scientific information necessary to a clearer understanding of the unusual phenomena.

To the individual motorist, who is unfamiliar with the park, it will prove of inestimable value in directing his attention to the interesting things, which otherwise he might unknowingly pass. The complete Road Log for convenience is quite condensed, and should be used by every motorist.

All travelers who have made the trip with this book will have a diary of the Yellowstone, which as time goes on will serve to recall to their minds not only the facts about the park, but also the interesting incidents of their visit.



AN ANTELOPE 16580

The number shown below each illustration is the file number of the original Haynes negative from which it was made.

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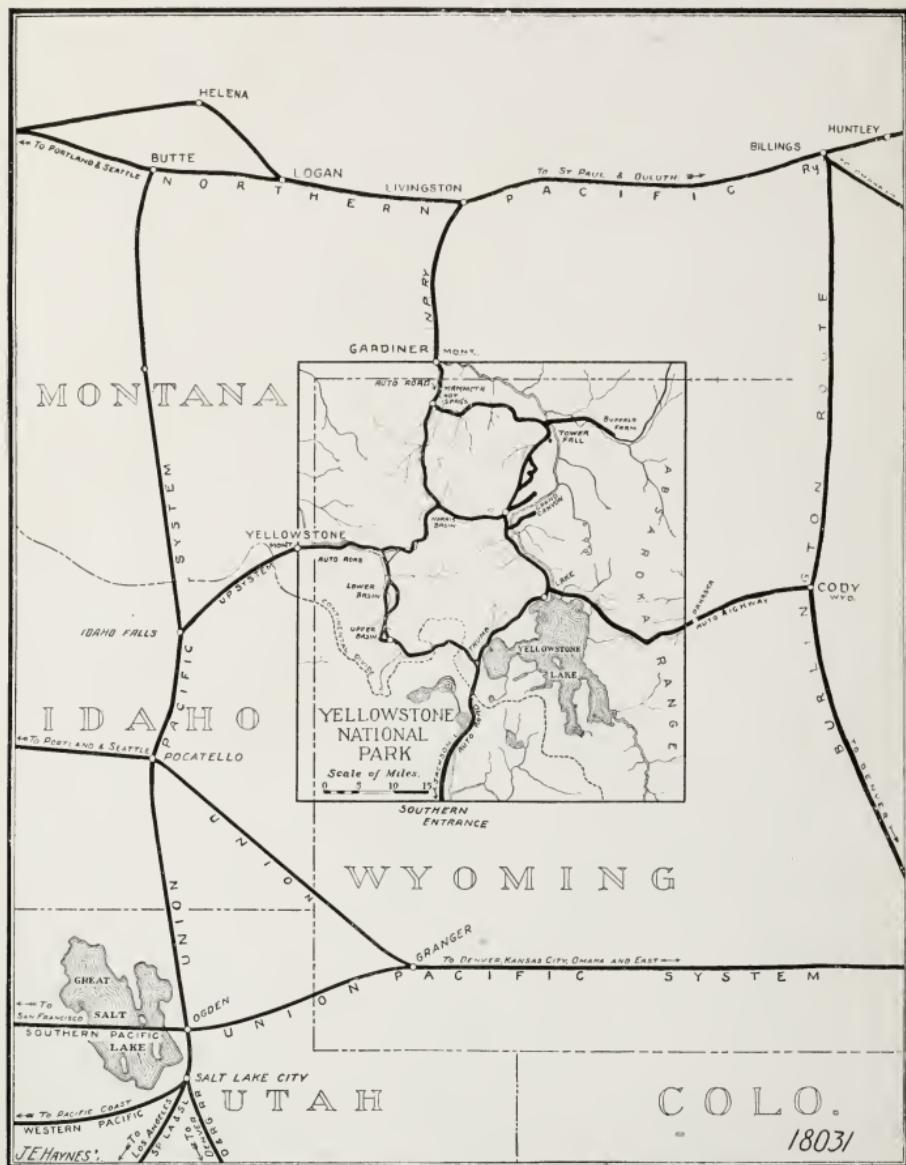
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IMPORTANT

For complete description of all the natural objects of interest, and the roads, trails, camps, hotels, auto shelters and camping places in the park, with distances and directions shown in the exact order in which you come to them, begin on the page indicated below for your entrance:

Entrance	Road Page	Log Page	Descriptions
NORTHERN, at Gardiner, Mont.....	21	39	
SOUTHERN, via Jackson Lake, Wyo.....	30	95	
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RAILWAYS TO THE PARK

18031

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The Yellowstone Park, created March first, 1872, by act of Congress, was one of the first national parks in the United States, reserved from settlement, so that the natural wonders contained therein would be preserved for all time from mutilation of any kind.

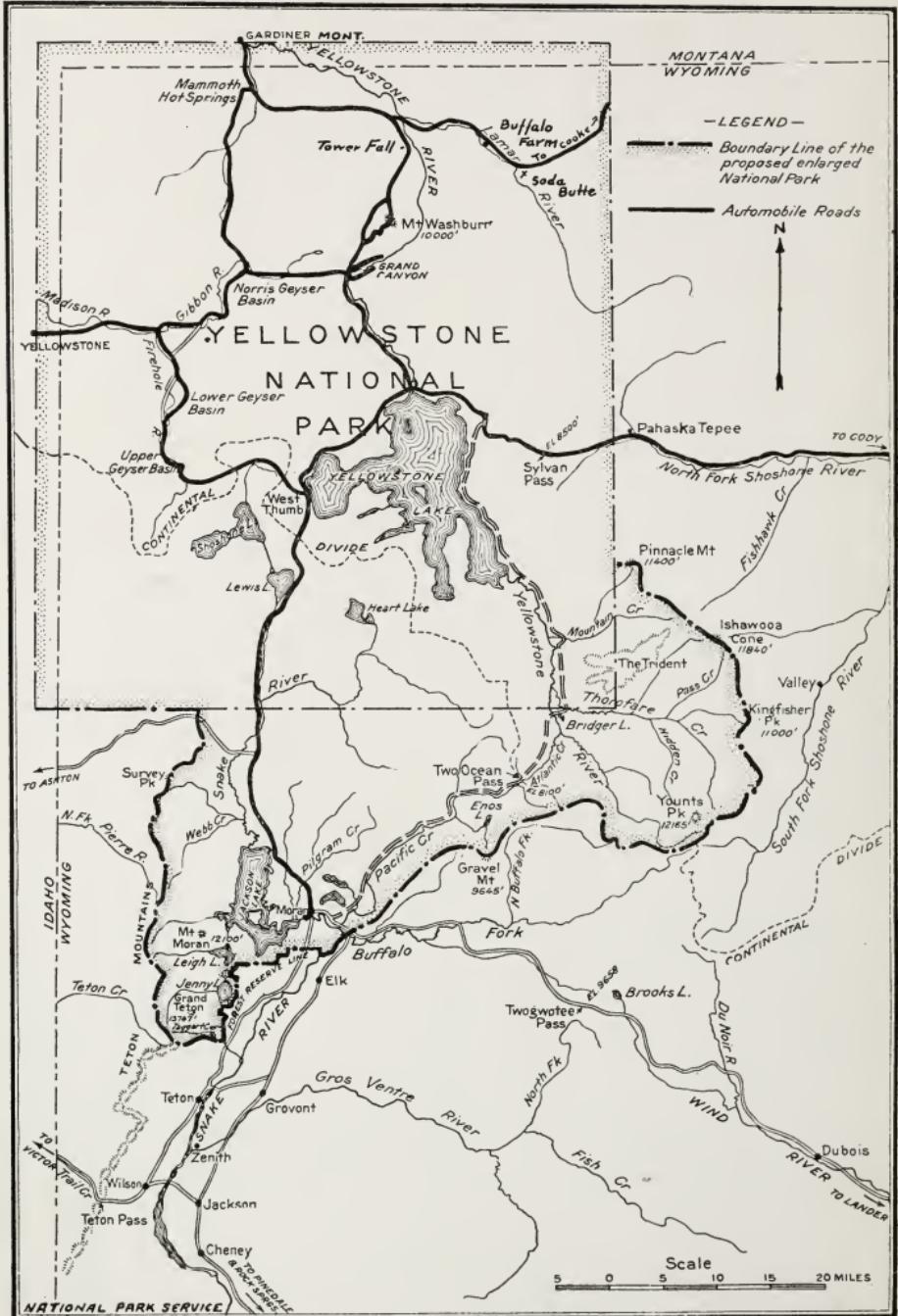
The only evidences of civilization are the splendid highways, the system of trails reaching out into the less accessible places, hotels, camps and a few other buildings, made necessary in caring for the wants of travelers.

It has been stated that 100 feet from any road or trail, one finds a wilderness in the same virgin state in which the explorers of the famous expedition of 1870 found it.

The boundaries of the park embrace an area of more than 3,000 square miles, in which are the great terraces, which eclipse those in New Zealand, more and greater geysers than are found in Iceland, and all the rest of the world combined, and canyons whose volcanic sides, by oxidization of their minerals, have taken on the most brilliant and beautifully blended colors.

The park plateau averaging more than 8,000 feet elevation, on all sides is surrounded by mountains, waterfalls and cascades. In the heart of this plateau is Yellowstone Lake, 20 or more miles in length, which at its elevation, has but one rival in size, Lake Titticaca, in the Peruvian Andes.

In this area, in their native state, are found great numbers of wild animals, which free from molestation, have become comparatively fearless. Among the larger animals are the grizzly and black bears, the buffalo or American bison, moose and American elk. The National Park Service officials estimate that here there are between 20,000 and 30,000 elk. In the high mountain places are found the big horn mountain sheep, while lower down in the valleys in certain seasons, one may see the deer and antelope.



18012

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

18012

Fishing in the lakes and streams is permitted under certain regulations, but no hunting of any kind is permitted. In the lakes, mackinaw trout have been caught weighing nearly 20 pounds, while in the rivers and streams are the eastern brook, rainbow, and other smaller varieties of trout.

The administration of the park is vested in the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the superintendent's office is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Throughout the park, however, are many ranger stations, some of them almost inaccessible, but situated at strategic points, for protecting this vast property, and for keeping animal-hunting poachers away.

Mr. Horace M. Albright, formerly Assistant Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., took office as Superintendent of the park July 14, 1919. Mr. Chester A. Lindsley is Assistant Superintendent.

The government regulations are most reasonable, and are made simply for the protection of the park and its visitors.

At Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, and the Grand Canyon are the three large hotels, operated by the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company.

The Yellowstone Park Camping Company operates permanent camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon and Tower Fall. All of the hotels and camps have the daily service of the automobile transportation line; and at these various places one may obtain saddle horses and guides for making the local side trips from each point.

Every usual requirement of the traveler is supplied at the hotels, camps, stores or picture shops in the park, all of which are operated by private companies under government leases and under government supervision.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The Northern Pacific Railway reaches the northern boundary of the park at Gardiner, Montana; the Union Pacific System, the western boundary, at Yellowstone, Montana; the Burlington Route goes to Cody, Wyoming, 55.4 miles east of the eastern boundary, from which three points, the park proper is easily accessible by splendid highways.

From the south, skirting Jackson Lake, the park may be reached by highways from Jackson, Wyoming, and from Ashton, Idaho. The bulk of the travel, however, comes in at the northern, western and eastern entrances.

HOW TO MAKE THE PARK TRIP

A system of automobiles operated by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company operates from all entrances to all points in the park. The independent motorist and the motorcycle rider are permitted on all roads of the park under certain regulations upon payment of a comparatively small entrance fee to the government. Some travelers go through the park with camp wagons, others on horseback in pack train outfits, while hikers, though few in number, are also enthusiastic about their trips. One may tour the park with one's own vehicle and camp outfit, and camp at any of the hundreds of places, and stay any length of time.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK AND HOW IT WAS NAMED

The Devil was sitting in Hades one day,
In a very disconsolate sort of a way.
One could tell from his vigorous switching of tail,
His scratching his horn with the point of his nail,
That something had gone with His Majesty wrong,
The steam was so thick and the sulphur so strong.
He rose from his throne with a gleam in his eye,
And beckoning an agate-eyed imp standing by,
Commanded forthwith to be sent to him there
Old Charon, employed in collecting the fare
Of the wicked, who crossed the waters of Styx,
And found themselves soon in a deuce of a fix.

Old Charon, thus summoned, came soon to his chief.
As the Devil was angry, the confab was brief.
Says the Devil to Charon, "Now, what shall I do?
The world it grows worse and grows wickeder, too;
What with Portland, Chicago, Francisco, New York,
I get in my mortals too fast for my fork;
I haven't the room in these caverns below,
St. Peter, above, is rejecting them so.
So hie you, my Charon, to earth, far away.
Fly over the globe without any delay,
And find me a spot, quite secluded and drear,
Where I can drill holes from the center in here.
I must blast out more space; so survey the spot well,
For the project on hand is the enlargement of Hell.

"But recollect one thing, Old Charon, when you
Can locate the district where I can bore through,
There must be conveniences scattered around
To carry on business when I'm above ground.
An 'ink-pot' must always be ready at hand
To write out the names of the parties I strand.
There must be a 'punch-bowl,' a 'frying pan,' too,
A 'cauldron' in which to concoct a 'ragout.'
An 'old faithful' sentinel showing my power
Must shoot a salute on the earth every hour,
And should any mortal by accident view
The spot you have chosen, why, this you must do:
Develop a series of pools, green and blue,
That while these poor earth bugs may beauties admire
They'll forget that below I'm poking the fire.
Now fly away, Charon, be quick as you can,
For my place here's so full that I can't roast a man."

HAYNES NEW GUIDE

To earth flew fleet Charon, to regions of ice;
 He found these too cold—so away in a trice
 He sought a location in Africa's sands,
 He prospected, and finding too much on his hands
 He cut out Australia, Siberia, too,
 The north part of China—no! they would not do;
 Till just as about to relinquish the chase
 He stumbled upon a most singular place,
 'Twas deep in the midst of a mountainous range,
 Surrounded by valleys secluded and strange,
 In a country the greatest, the grandest, the best
 To be found upon earth—America's West.
 Here the crust seemed quite thin, and the purified air,
 With the chemicals hidden around everywhere,
 Would soon make the lakes that the Devil desired;
 So he flew to Chicago, and there to him wired:
 "I've found you a place never looked at before;
 You may heat up the rocks, turn on water, and bore."
 Then the Devil with mortals kept plying the fire,
 Extracting the water around from the mire,
 And boring great holes with a terrible dust,
 Till soon quite a number appeared near the crust,
 Then he turned on the steam—and lo! upward did fly,
 Through rents in the surface, the rocks to the sky.
 Then with a rumble there came from each spot,
 Huge volumes of water remarkably hot,
 That had been there in caverns since Lucifer fell—
 Thus immensely enlarging the confines of Hell,
 And it happens that now when Old Charon brings in
 A remarkable load of original sin,
 That His Majesty quietly rakes up the coals,
 And up spouts the water, in jets, through the holes,
 One may tell by the number of spurts when they come,
 How many poor mortals the Devil takes home.
 But Yankees can sometimes, without doing evil,
 O'ermatch in sagacity even the Devil.
 For not long ago Uncle Sam came that way
 And said to himself, "Here's the Devil to pay.
 Successful I've been in all previous wars;
 Now Satan shall bow to the Stripes and the Stars.
 This property's mine, and I hold it in fee;
 And all of this earth shall its majesty see.
 The deer and the elk unmolested shall roam,
 The bear and the buffalo each have a home;
 The eagle shall spring from her eyrie and soar
 O'er crags in the canyons where cataracts roar;
 The wild fowls shall circle the pools in their flight,
 The geysers shall flash in the moonbeams at night,
 Now I christen the country—let all nations hark!
 I name it the Yellowstone National Park."—WM. TOD HELMUTH.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS

SEASON OF 1919

Pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States, and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894 (28 Stat., 73) as amended by the act approved June 28, 1916 (39 Stat., 238), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public.

1. Entrances.—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park between 6 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. by any of the entrances, viz.: northern or Gardiner entrance, western or Yellowstone entrance, eastern or Cody entrance, southern or Snake River entrance.

2. Automobiles.—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by park concessioners).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. Motorcycles.—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable.

4. Permits.—The permit must be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to go over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue. The permit must be conveniently kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit must be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park.

5. Fees.—Fees for automobile and motorcycle permits are \$7.50 and \$2.50 respectively, and are payable in cash only.

6. Direction.—Automobiles will pass around the road system forming the "loop" in the direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock as indicated by the arrows printed in red on the automobile guide map.

THE REVERSE DIRECTION may be taken as follows:

Norris Geyser Basin to Mammoth Hot Springs, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. and after 4:30 p. m.

Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful) to western entrance, any time after 1 p. m.

Grand Canyon to Yellowstone Lake, any time after 1 p. m.

Mammoth Hot Springs to Tower Falls, early enough to reach Tower Falls by 1 p. m.

Grand Canyon to Norris Geyser Basin direct, any time day or night.

The Superintendent of the park has authority to change routing of cars if necessary.

7. Automobile Stages.—Automobile stages are operated by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co., to and through the park from the northern or Gardiner entrance, the western or Yellowstone entrance, and the eastern or Cody entrance, connecting with all trains at park terminals. These cars are of 10-passenger capacity and are painted yellow. They are required to travel on a regular schedule. In order that they may encounter no delay, accident, or inconvenience from dust, other motor vehicles must not pass or attempt to pass the automobile stages on the park roads, unless said stages are not in motion and passage may be made with assurance of safety. On the other hand, if other cars are signaled for the right of way by an automobile stage, they must yield and permit it to continue on its regular schedule.

8. Distance Apart, Gears and Brakes.—Automobiles while in motion must not be less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparative levels or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, must retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip, and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile must carry at least one extra tire.

9. Speeds.—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour ascending and 10 miles per hour descending steep grades, and to 8 miles per hour when approaching sharp curves. On good roads with straight

stretches, and when no team is nearer than 200 yards, the speed may be increased to 25 miles per hour.

10. Horns.—The horn will be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other machines, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

11. Lights.—All automobiles must be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to ensure safety in driving at night, and all lights must be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights must be dimmed when meeting other automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles.

12. Muffler Cut-outs.—Muffler cut-outs must be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, or camps.

13. Teams.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must automobiles pass animals on the road at a greater speed than 8 miles per hour.

14. Accidents, Stop-overs.—Automobiles stopping over at points inside the park, or delayed by breakdown or accidents of any other nature, must be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

15. Fines and Penalties.—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations will be punishable by revocation of automobile permit, or by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine not to exceed \$500, or six months' imprisonment, or by any combination of these penalties, and be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service.

16. Garages, Repairs, Supplies, Free Automobile Camps—Gasoline, oils, tires, and accessories are available for purchase at regular supply stations at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful), Yellowstone Lake, and Grand Canyon. Repair shops and garages are maintained at these points. Automobile

supplies may also be procured at Tower Fall Camp. Prices of supplies and rates for repair work are strictly regulated by the National Park Service. Free public camps for motorists and shelters for cars are maintained at points indicated on the automobile guide map.

17. Reduced Engine Power, Gasoline, Etc.—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, averaging nearly 7,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that a leaner mixture and about 50 per cent more gasoline is required than at a lower altitude. Likewise one lower gear will generally have to be used on grades than would be necessary elsewhere. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used.

18. These regulations do not apply to motor traffic on the county road in the northwest corner of the park.

STEPHEN T. MATHER,
Director, National Park Service.

Approved December 4, 1918.

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

This park was established for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and to safeguard natural conditions within its boundaries in unimpaired form for present and future generations. All visitors should read carefully the GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION. Observe particularly that injury or impairment of any of the scenic features of the park or natural curiosities, such as geysers, hot springs, and beautiful formations, failure to extinguish camp fires, or the carving and writing of names on trees, platforms, formations, etc., constitutes violations of these rules and regulations, the penalties for which are the same as those prescribed for violations of the automobile regulations printed in full herein.

DISTANCES

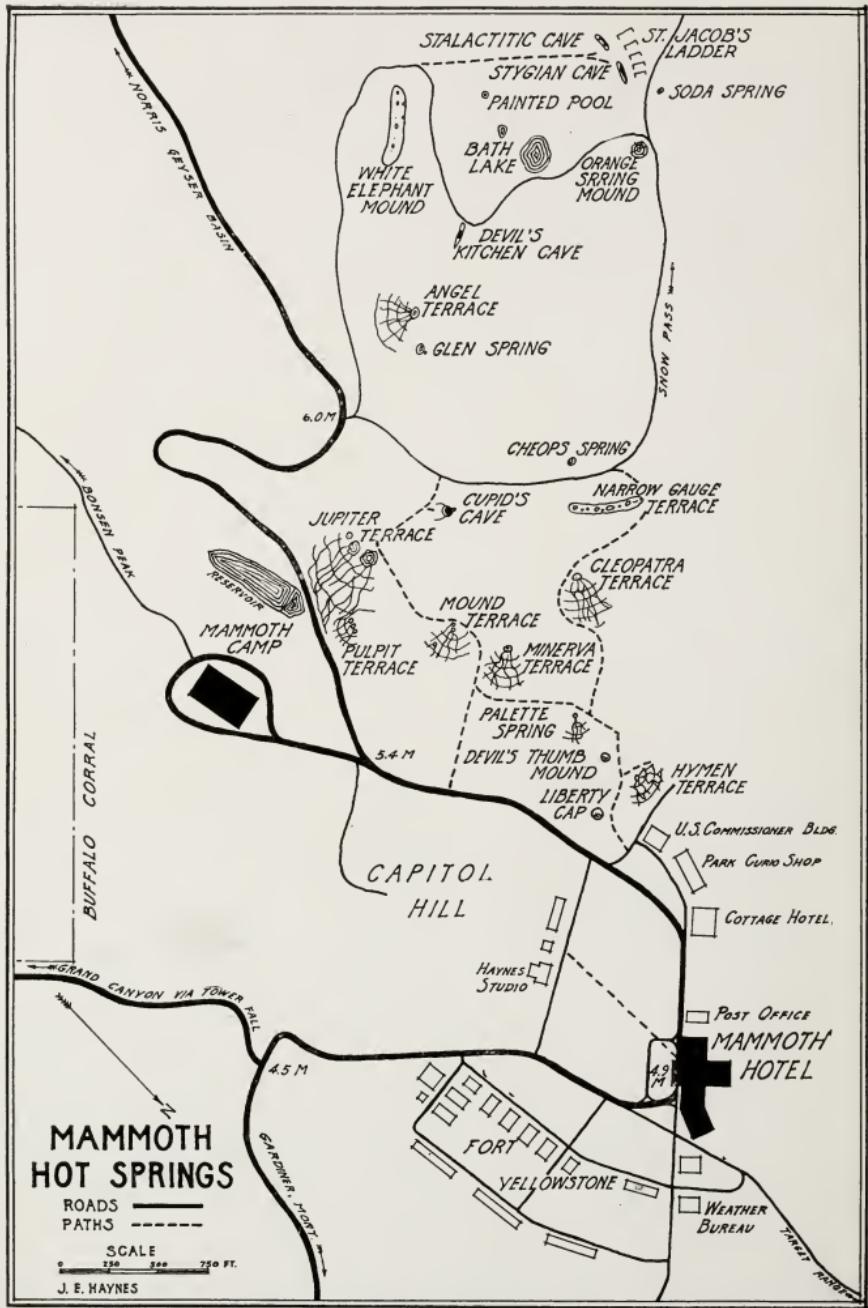
MILES

INCLUDING USUAL SIGHTSEEING DETOURS

Gardiner, Mont. (Northern entrance) to Mammoth Hot Springs.....	5.5
Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin.....	19.9
Norris Geyser Basin to Lower Geyser Basin.....	21.4
Yellowstone, Mont. (Western entrance) to Lower Geyser Basin.....	21.1
Lower Geyser Basin to Upper Geyser Basin.....	12.3
Upper Geyser Basin to West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake.....	19.1
West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake to Jackson Lake, Moran, Wyo.....	49.1
West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake to Lake Outlet.....	16.7
Cody, Wyoming (Eastern entrance) to Yellowstone Lake Outlet.....	83.5
Yellowstone Lake Outlet to Grand Canyon.....	15.3
Grand Canyon (via Tower Fall) to Mammoth Hot Springs.....	40.8
Grand Canyon to Summit of Mt. Washburn.....	9.8
Grand Canyon (via Dunraven Pass) to Tower Fall....	18.9
Tower Fall to Mammoth Hot Springs.....	21.9
Tower Fall to Buffalo Farm.....	13.6

ALTITUDES OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

	FEET		FEET
Avalanche Pk.....	10,550	Mt. Langford.....	10,902
Bunsen Peak.....	8,775	Quadrant Mt.....	10,127
Cathedral Pk.....	10,650	Mt. Sheridan.....	10,385
Electric Peak.....	11,155	Mt. Stevenson.....	10,350
Mt. Chittenden.....	10,150	Table Mt.....	10,850
Mt. Everts.....	7,600	Top Notch Pk.....	10,050
Mt. Holmes.....	10,350	Mt. Washburn.....	10,388



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

ROADS —————
PATHS - - - - -

SCALE
0 250 500 750 FT.

J. E. HAYNES

MOTORISTS: SET TRIP MILEAGE INDICATOR AT HOTEL 4.9, AT CAMP 5.4

18033

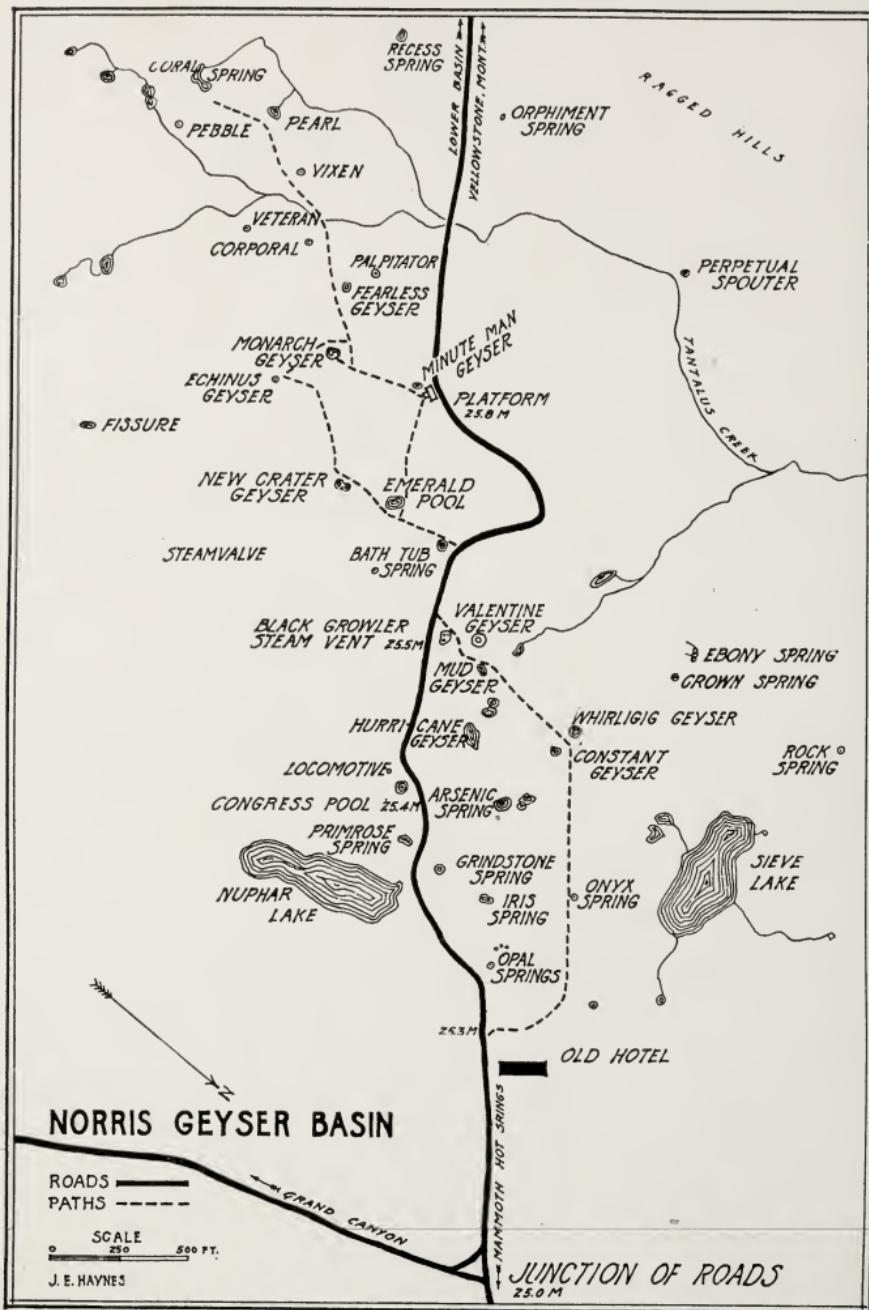
GARDINER, MONT., (Northern Entrance) to MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, 5.5 Miles.

- 0.0 Government Checking station at boundary.
- 0.3 Gardiner River at left.
- 1.4 Eagle Nest Rock on cliff across river.
- 1.6 Two bridges, slow.
- 2.0 Bridge.
- 2.7 Mt. Everts at left. Garden at right.
- 2.8 Bridge.
- 2.9 Sign. Montana-Wyoming State line.
- 3.2 Boiling River at left enters Gardiner River.
- 3.9 Bunsen Peak ahead.
- 4.4 Jupiter Terrace ahead.
- 4.5 Turn right. (Left road is from Tower Fall.)
- 4.9 **Mammoth Hotel.** Road leads south past terraces.
- 5.5 **Mammoth Camp.**

Note. The map on page 20 shows the points of interest at Mammoth Hot Springs which everyone should visit.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS to NORRIS GEYSER BASIN,
19.9 Miles.

- 5.5 Jupiter and Pulpit terraces at right.
- 6.0 Keep to main road. (Right side road to Orange Spring, Bath Lake, etc.)
- 6.1 Angel Terrace at right.
- 6.6 (Snow Pass trail enters from right.)
- 7.8 Hoodoo Rocks.
- 7.9 Silver Gate.
- 8.7 Golden Gate. Bunsen Peak at left.
- 8.8 Rustic Falls, Glen Creek.
- 9.1 Enter Swan Lake Valley. (Bunsen Peak road from Osprey Falls enters from left.)
- 9.2 Quadrant Mountains ahead, Electric Peak at right.
- 9.5 Sportsman Lake trail enters from right.
- 9.8 Swan Lake at right.
- 12.3 Bridge, Gardiner River. (Gallatin trail enters from right.)



MOTORISTS: SET TRIP MILEAGE INDICATOR AT JUNCTION OF ROADS 25.0

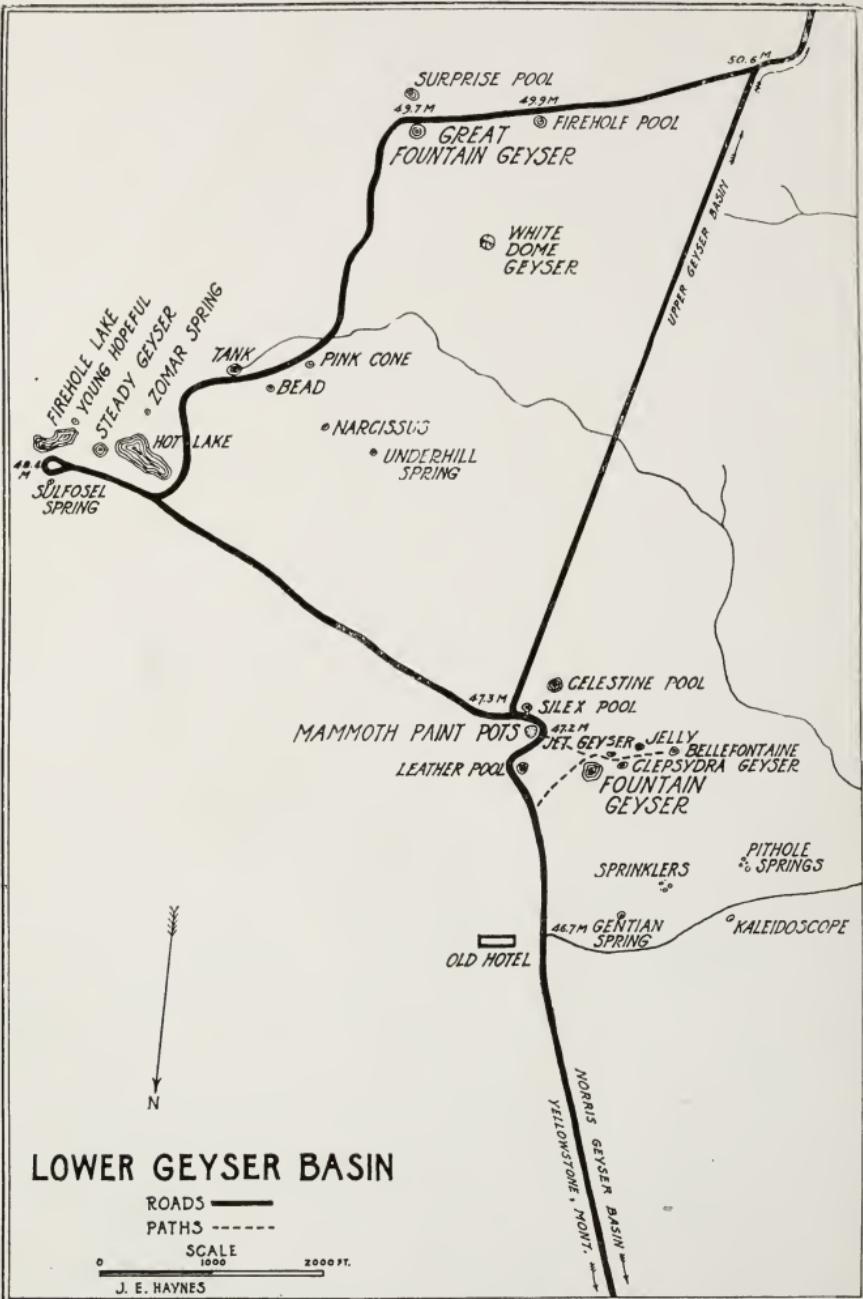
18034

- 12.7 Bridge, Obsidian Creek, Willow Park. Good camp.
- 14.9 Beaver Dam and hut at right.
- 15.5 Apollinaris Spring at left. Good camp. (Riverside-Willow Park trail enters from right.)
- 15.6 Bridge, Winter Creek.
- 16.4 Crystal Spring.
- 16.9 Bridge, Obsidian Creek.
- 17.0 Obsidian Cliff.
- 17.2 Beaver Lake at right.
- 20.5 Roaring Mountain at left.
- 20.9 Twin Lake at right.
- 21.2 Second Twin Lake
- 21.9 Good camp.
- 22.1 Bijah Spring at right.
- 22.9 Frying Pan Hot Spring at right.
- 23.7 Turn right over bridge, Gibbon River. Norris Ranger Station at left.
- 25.0 Junction of roads. Turn right. (Left road is from Grand Canyon.)
- 25.3 Norris Geyser Basin. (Hotel [closed] at right.)

Note. The map on page 22 shows the points of interest at Norris Geyser Basin which everyone should visit.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN to LOWER GEYSER BASIN,
21.4 Miles.

- 25.3 Norris Geyser Basin (Hotel [closed] at right).
- 25.4 Congress Pool at left. Constant Geyser 200 yds. at right.
- 25.5 Black Growler Steam Vent and Valentine Geyser at right.
- 25.8 Minute Man Geyser at left. Monarch Geyser 100 yds. at left.
- 26.6 Enter Elk Park. Big Blue Hot Spring at left.
- 27.3 Turn right.
- 27.6 Gibbon River at right.
- 27.8 Duck Rock at right.
- 28.0 Chocolate Spring at right.
- 28.5 Gibbon Meadows. Good camp.
- 29.2 Left trail to Gibbon Paint Pots.
- 29.4 Gibbon Hill at left. Monument Geyser Basin on top of knoll at right.



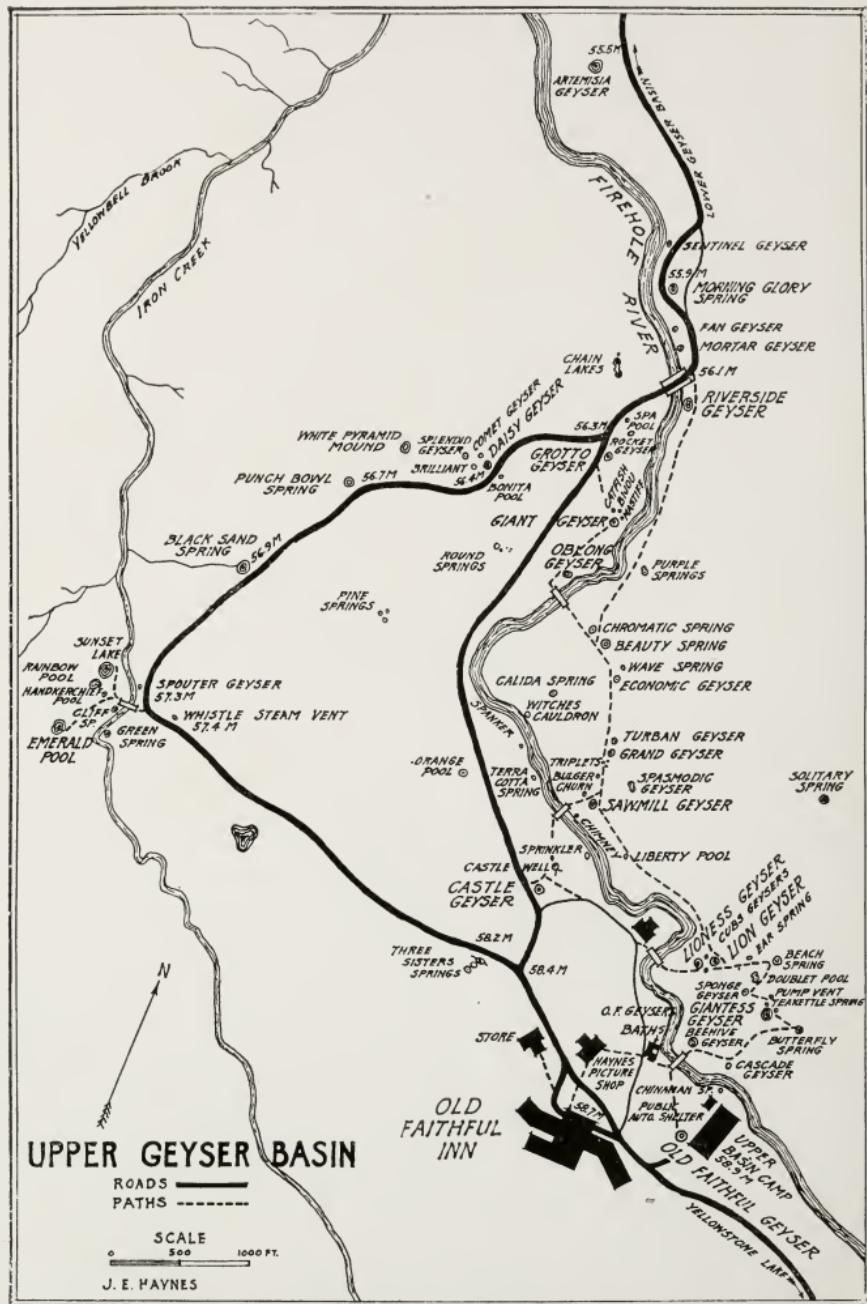
MOTORISTS - SET TRIP MILEAGE INDICATOR AT OLD HOTEL 46.7.

18035

- 29.3 Bridge, Gibbon River.
- 30.3 Beryl Spring at right.
- 32.2 Bridge, Gibbon River.
- 33.4 Iron Spring at right.
- 33.9 Gibbon Falls at left.
- 34.2 Good Camp at left.
- 34.8 Bridge, Gibbon River.
- 35.2 Turn right across bridge. (Left road is Mesa Road, hilly sandy and slow.)
- 37.9 Good Camp.
- 38.1 Hot Lake at right.
- 39.1 Junction of roads. Take left road. (Right road is from Yellowstone, Mont., the Western entrance.)
- 39.3 Bridge, Gibbon River. National Park Mt. at right.
- 41.4 Keep right. (Mesa road re-enters from left.)
- 41.5 Firehole Falls at right.
- 43.5 Cold Springs at right near river.
- 44.8 Keep left. Fountain Ranger Station at left.
- 45.4 Bridge, Nez Perce Creek. Good camp.
- 46.7 Lower Geyser Basin. Fountain Hotel (closed) at left.

YELLOWSTONE, MONT., (Western Entrance) to LOWER GEYSER BASIN, 21.1 Miles.

- 0.0 Government checking station at western park boundary.
- 0.2 Christmas Tree Park.
- 3.3 Madison River at left.
- 4.0 Ranger Station at right. (Riverside-Willow Park trail enters at left; Madison trail at right.)
- 4.8 Keep left.
- 5.1 Gallatin mountain range at left.
- 7.5 Bridge, Madison River.
- 9.6 Purple Mountain at left.
- 10.3 Mt. Burley at right.
- 13.5 Junction of roads. Turn right to Lower Geyser Basin. (Left road is from Norris Geyser Basin.)
- 13.7 Bridge, Gibbon River.
- 15.8 Keep right. (Mesa road enters from left.)
- 15.9 Firehole Falls at right.



MOTORIST: SET TRIP MILEAGE INDICATOR AT HOTEL 58.7, AT CAMP 58.9

18036

17.9 Cold Spring at right near river.
19.2 Keep left. Fountain Ranger Station at left.
19.8 Bridge, Nez Perce Creek. Good camp.
21.1 Lower Geyser Basin. (Fountain Hotel [closed] at left.)

Important: Set trip mileage indicator to 46.7 at hotel to agree with mileage as hereafter shown.

Note. The map on page 24 shows the points of interest at Lower Geyser Basin which everyone should visit.

LOWER GEYSER BASIN to UPPER GEYSER BASIN, 12.3 Miles

46.7 Lower Geyser Basin. (Fountain Hotel [closed] at left.)
47.2 Mammoth Paint Pots. Fountain Geyser 100 yds at right.
47.3 Junction of roads. Left side road goes to Firehole Lake and Great Fountain Geyser, etc., but is rough, with high centers and a few small fords. The sights are, however, well worth seeing, so the following route is made by way of this side road.

Note. If you do not take this side road set mileage indicator here at 49.4; take main road and skip next 11 lines.

48.3 Black Warrior Geyser at right. Keep left.
48.4 Firehole Lake. Return past the Black Warrior.
48.7 Turn left across several small streams.
49.0 Bath Lake at left.
49.1 Bear left past hot spring marked "Dangerous."
49.2 Bear right.
49.4 Ford small creeks.
49.7 Great Fountain Geyser at right. Dome Geyser in distance at right. Surprise Pool 50 yds. at left.
49.8 Bear left.
49.9 Firehole Pool at right.
50.6 Re-enter main road. Keep left.

51.8 Platform. Excelsior Geyser Crater and Prismatic Lake at right.
51.9 Turn right across bridge, Firehole River.
52.3 Straight. Cut-off road from Fountain Ranger Station enters from right.

- 52.6 Bridge. Firehole River.
- 52.7 Hot pool at left.
- 55.0 Biscuit Basin, Jewel Geyser, etc., at right across river.
- 55.4 Gem Spring at right.
- 55.5 Artemisia Geyser crater at right.
- 55.8 Take right side road to Morning Glory Spring.
- 55.9 Morning Glory Spring.
- 56.0 Fan and Mortar Geysers at right.
- 56.1 Enter main road. Turn right across bridge. Riverside geyser at left.
- 56.2 Chrome Springs at right. Grotto Geyser formation at left.
- 56.3 Junction. Take right road. (Main road is cut-off.)
- 56.4 Daisy Geyser and White Pyramid at right.
- 56.7 Punch Bowl Spring at right.
- 56.9 Black Sand Spring at right.
- 57.2 The Spouter at right.
- 57.3 Cross footbridge, Iron Creek, to Rainbow Pool, Sunset Lake, Handkerchief Pool and Emerald Pool (150 yds. at left.)
- 57.4 Turn left. Whistle at left.
- 58.2 Three Sisters Springs at right.
- 58.4 Enter main road. Keep right.
- 58.7 **Old Faithful Inn.** Old Faithful Geyser ahead.
- 58.9 **Upper Basin Camp** at left.
- 59.0 **Public Auto Shelter** at left of **Camp.**

Note. The map on page 26 shows the points of interest at Upper Geyser Basin which everyone should visit.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN to WEST THUMB of YELLOWSTONE LAKE, 19.1 Miles.

- 58.7 Old Faithful Inn.
- 58.8 Old Faithful Geyser at left.
- 58.9 Upper Basin Camp.
- 59.4 Bridge, Firehole River. Good Camp.
- 60.5 Kepler Cascades. Platform.
- 61.2 Bridge, Firehole River.
- 62.2 (Lone Star Geyser 0.8 mile on left road.) Turn left over bridge, through Spring Creek Canyon on main road.
- 64.7 U. S. Engineer station.

66.8 Norris Pass at right.
67.4 Isa Lake. Continental divide, Craig Pass.
67.6 Corkscrew hill. **Slow**.
68.3 Bridge, Herron Creek.
68.6 DeLacy Creek. Good camp.
69.2 Shoshone point. Shoshone Lake at right.
72.3 U. S. Engineer station at left.
74.1 Continental divide. (Second crossing.)
76.7 Lake view. Yellowstone Lake ahead.
77.8 West Thumb Yellowstone Lake. Ranger station at left.
Note. See page 30 for continuation of trip to Yellowstone
Lake outlet, and the Grand Canyon.
Left road to lake outlet and Grand Canyon.

WEST THUMB of YELLOWSTONE LAKE to JACKSON LAKE,
MORAN, WYO., 49.1 Miles.

77.8 Turn right past Thumb Hotel (closed) in southerly direction.
78.1 Absaroka mountain range at left across lake.
78.6 Osprey nest in tree at left.
81.8 Continental divide (third crossing.)
87.4 Head of Lewis Lake. Good Camp.
90.4 Aster creek at left.
91.0 Bridge, Lewis River. Lewis Falls at right.
93.6 Lewis canyon at left.
99.9 Bridge, Crawfish Creek. Moose Fall 100 yds. by trail at left.
101.4 Government checking station at southern boundary of the
park.
103.9 Bridge, Snake River.
104.0 Sheffield's upper camp at right.
113.7 Jackson Lake and Teton mountains at right.
114.8 Bridge, Arizona Creek.
122.4 Pilgrim Creek.
126.0 Junction. Turn right to Jackson Lake, Moran, Wyo. (Left
road to Jackson, Wyo., 40 miles; Dubois, 70 miles.)
126.1 Turn right.
126.8 Turn left.
126.9 Turn right to B. D. Sheffield's lodge, Moran, Wyo., at Jack-
son Lake. Teton mountains and government dam.

JACKSON LAKE, MORAN, WYO., to WEST THUMB of
YELLOWSTONE LAKE, 49.1 Miles

0.0 Moran, Wyo.
0.1 Turn right.
0.8 Turn left.
0.9 Turn left. (Right road to Jackson, Wyo., 40 miles; Dubois,
70 miles.)
4.5 Pilgrim Creek.
12.1 Bridge, Arizona Creek.
13.2 Jackson Lake and Teton mountains at left.
22.9 Sheffield's upper camp at left.
23.0 Bridge, Snake River.
25.5 Government checking station at southern boundary of the
park.
27.0 Bridge, Crawfish Creek. Moose Fall 100 yds. at right by
trail.
33.3 Lewis canyon at right.
35.9 Bridge, Lewis River. Lewis Falls at left.
36.5 Aster Creek at right.
39.5 Head of Lewis Lake. Good camp.
45.1 Cross Continental Divide.
48.3 Osprey nest in tree at right.
48.8 Yellowstone Lake at right. Pass Thumb hotel (closed) at
left.
49.1 West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake. Ranger station at left.
Note. Change mileage indicator at Ranger station to 77.8
to agree with mileage as hereafter shown.

WEST THUMB of YELLOWSTONE LAKE to LAKE OUTLET,
16.7 Miles.

77.8 Junction. Turn right. (Left road from Upper Geyser
Basin.)
85.5 Knotted pines.
89.7 Natural bridge 150 yds. at left.
92.7 Government fish hatchery at right. -
92.8 Straight.
92.9 Lake hotel at left.
93.2 **Public Auto Shelter**, Good camp, at right.

93.3 Lake camp at left.
93.5 Lake ranger station at right.
94.5 Junction. Keep left. (Right road from Cody, Wyo., 82.2 miles.)

Note. For continuation of trip to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone see page 33.

CODY, WYO., (Eastern Entrance) to YELLOWSTONE LAKE
OUTLET, 83.5 Miles.

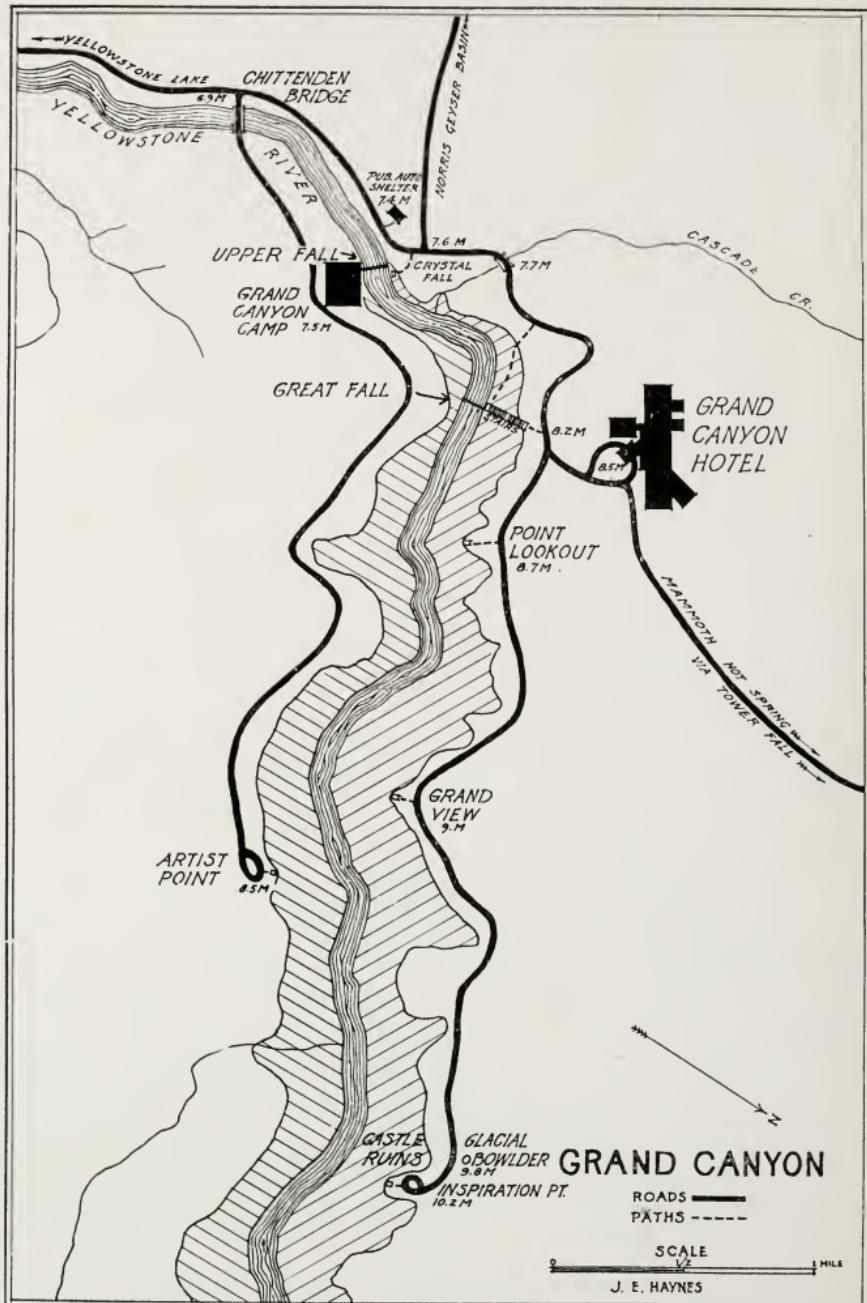
0.0 Cody, Wyo. Set mileage indicator at 0.5 at Shoshone River bridge between the Burlington Cody Cafe and Cody. Turn east up 10 per cent grade.
1.7 Follow telephone line.
3.1 Sulphur mine at left 0.5 mile.
3.3 Straight. De Maris Springs 0.5 mile at left.
4.1 Enter Shoshone Canyon.
6.9 First tunnel.
7.2 Second tunnel. Shoshone dam ahead.
7.6 Top of Shoshone dam at left.
7.7 Third tunnel. **Slow.**
8.2 Fourth tunnel.
8.3 Fifth and Sixth tunnels.
12.6 Shoshone reservoir at left.
18.4 Morris ranch at left.
21.6 Cross bridge, Shoshone River and turn right.
22.2 School house at right.
23.2 Hollister's ranch.
24.2 Frost and Richard's ranch.
26.7 Enter Shoshone National Forest. Left side road to Canyon Creek forest ranger station.
28.5 Overhanging rock cliff.
28.7 Good camp.
29.0 Goose at right.
29.2 Holy City at right. Wooden Shoe and Ptarmigan mountain at left.
29.3 Clock tower creek.
29.8 Thor's anvil at right.
30.6 Thousand foot cliff.

- 31.4 Wapiti forest ranger station at right.
- 32.2 Bridge, Elk fork of Shoshone River.
- 32.3 Aspen grove.
- 34.4 Straight.
- 34.6 Bridge, Clear Water Creek.
- 37.2 Straight.
- 41.1 The Palisades.
- 42.1 Mesa Creek. Good camp.
- 42.6 Elephant head at right. Mutilated hand in right distance.
- 43.2 Chimney Rock and Creek.
- 45.8 Right road to Holm Lodge, 0.3 mile.
- 46.2 Libby Creek flats at left. Right road re-enters from Holm Lodge.
- 46.8 Take right road.
- 47.6 Eagle Creek and trail to Mountain Creek and thoroughfare at right.
- 48.4 Dave Jones' trail at right.
- 49.2 Aspen woods.
- 50.6 Boundary of state game preserve. Canfield Canyon at left.
- 52.4 Sunlight trail at right.
- 52.8 Bridge, North Fork Shoshone River.
- 52.9 Pahaska Tepee Lodge.
- 55.2 Eastern boundary of Yellowstone Park. Government checking station and Middle Creek at left.
- 55.3 Good camp at right.
- 62.1 Spiral bridge and Spiral Hill.
- 62.9 Sylvan Pass.
- 63.4 Snow Fall at left.
- 63.6 Lake Eleanor.
- 64.4 Sylvan Lodge (closed) at left.
- 65.2 Sylvan Lake.
- 68.6 Good camp at left.
- 71.3 Lakeview: Yellowstone Lake in distance.
- 71.8 Lake at left.
- 74.1 Wedded trees at left.
- 75.0 Good camp.
- 75.6 Turbid Lake.
- 76.3 Osprey nest in tree at right.

80.6 Bridge, Pelican creek.
81.8 Good camp.
82.0 Fishing bridge, Yellowstone River.
82.2 Junction. Turn right to Grand Canyon. (Left road to **Public Auto Shelter** 1.3 miles, lake hotel and lake camp.)
Note. Set mileage indicator to 94.5 at this junction to agree with mileage as hereafter shown.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE to GRAND CANYON of the YELLOWSTONE, 15.3 Miles.

94.5 Junction of roads. South road to lake. North road to Canyon. Turn right (north).
96.6 Yellowstone River at right.
100.4 Hot springs at left.
100.5 Platform, Mud Volcano and Green Gable Spring at left.
101.0 Enter Hayden Valley.
102.3 Bridge, Antelope Creek.
102.4 Northern Pacific Railway trademark outlined by Trout Creek at left.
102.6 Keep right. (Left road to Sulphur mountain and Sulphur Spring.)
102.7 Bridge, Trout Creek. U. S. Engineer Station at left.
103.1 Dunraven peak and Mt. Washburn in distance ahead.
105.6 North end of Hayden valley.
107.7 Bridge.
108.1 Keep right. Left road to **Public Auto Shelter**.
108.2 Chittenden Bridge, Yellowstone River at right. Cross bridge to camp.
108.8 **Grand Canyon Camp.** Trail to bottom of canyon at foot of Great fall.
109.8 Platform at Artist Point.
Note. Return to Chittenden bridge 1.6 miles and set mileage indicator at 8.2 at bridge. Turn right.
108.3 Bridge over ravine. Yellowstone River Rapids at right.
108.6 Platform and trail to brink of upper fall.
108.7 Grand Canyon ranger station. Keep right. Left road to public auto shelter.
108.9 Junction. Keep right. (Left road to Norris Geyser Basin, 11.1 miles.)



MOTORISTS - SET TRIP MILEAGE INDICATOR AT CHITTENDEN BRIDGE 6.9, AT HOTEL 8.5 **18037**

109.0 Bridge, Cascade Creek, Crystal Falls.

109.5 Platform and 494 steps down stairs to brink of great fall.
Junction. Keep right. (Left road to Grand Canyon hotel,
0.3 miles.)

110.0 Path to Point Lookout at right. Trail to Red Rock.

110.3 Grand View. Platform at right.

111.1 Glacial boulder at left.

111.3 Castle Ruins on canyon wall.

111.4 Turn right around loop.

111.5 Inspiration Point.

Note. Return to junction of roads 2.0 miles and at that
point set mileage indicator to 109.5.

109.5 Turn right.

109.8 **Grand Canyon Hotel.**

GRAND CANYON via TOWER FALL to MAMMOTH HOT
SPRINGS, 40.8 Miles.

9.8 Grand Canyon Hotel.

10.1 Turn left.

10.3 Cross roads. Keep in northerly direction.

10.7 Mt. Washburn in distance ahead.

14.5 Water. Fill radiator and water bag. Big climb ahead.

14.8 Dunraven peak at left.

15.3 Grand Canyon at right.

16.0 Junction. Take right road over summit of Mt. Washburn.
Alt. 10,388 feet. (Left road goes through Dunraven Pass
along the side of Mt. Washburn, and is shorter than the
road over the summit.) In bad weather take left road
through pass and set indicator at 22.5 at log ranger station
where summit road re-enters from right.

17.4 Switchback roadway.

19.6 Summit of Mt. Washburn.

Note. In descending this mountain keep engine in gear in
either second or low speed, and shut off ignition. The
descent to Tower Fall is steady for practically 10 miles.

19.9 Take left road down north side of mountain.

22.5 Junction. Keep right. Left road is from Dunraven pass,
Government ranger station.

28.7 Tower Fall **Public Auto Camp Grounds.** Information station at Haynes' Picture Shop. Footpath to Tower Fall and fishing grounds.

29.1 Platform. Bridge, Tower Creek.

29.3 Towers at right.

29.4 Columnar basalt formation in Yellowstone Canyon.

29.5 Overhanging Cliff.

29.7 Needles at right.

31.3 Left side road to Roosevelt camp, 0.3 mile.

31.4 Lost Creek.

31.5 Junction. Take right road to Buffalo farm 10.8 miles. (Main road, straight, to Mammoth Hot Springs, 19.0 miles.)

Note. For continuation of trip to Mammoth Hot Springs direct, skip next 12 lines. Straight.

31.5 Turn right.

32.2 Beaver dams at left.

32.3 Bridge. Yellowstone River.

32.5 Keep right. Left road abandoned.

35.4 Keep to main road.

36.3 Bridge, Lamar River. Good camp.

42.3 Buffalo farm.

48.3 Soda Butte. Road continues to Northeast entrance of the park and to Cooke City.

Note. Return 16.8 miles to junction of roads at which point set mileage indicator to 31.5 miles.

31.5 Junction. Turn right.

31.6 Ranger station at left.

32.8 Take left road to petrified trees.

32.9 Good camp.

33.0 Beaver dam at right.

33.3 Petrified trees.

33.4 Turn around loop and return to main road at which point set mileage indicator back to 31.5. Turn left.

32.9 Bridge.

34.3 Cold spring at left. Fill radiator and water bag.

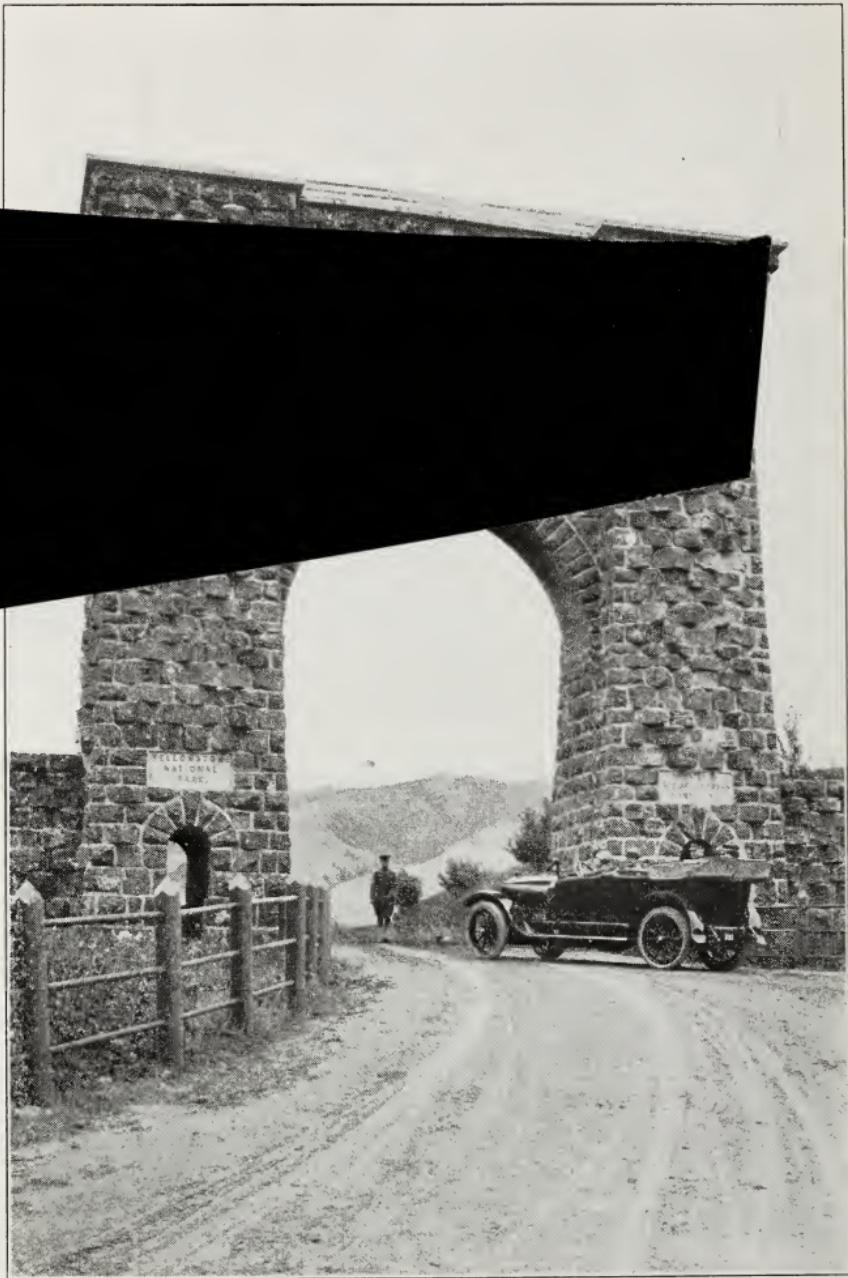
36.6 Electric Peak in distance ahead. Gallatin range at left.
 37.1 Bridge.
 42.4 Bridge, Blacktail Deer Creek.
 44.5 Beaver dam and hut at left.
 44.7 Wraith Falls.
 44.8 East Gardiner River bridge.
 45.4 Trail at right to Undine Falls.
 45.6 [REDACTED]
 46.6 [REDACTED]
 46.9 [REDACTED]
 47.9 [REDACTED]
 49.5 [REDACTED]
 49.6 [REDACTED]
 50.0 **Mammoth**
 50.6 **Mammoth Camp.**

YELLOWSTONE PARK TRAVEL

(COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS SUPTS.)

From 1872 to 1894 no complete records were kept including all visitors. Estimates range from one to five thousand each year.

YEAR	Persons	YEAR	Persons
1895.....	5,438	1907.....	16,414
1896.....	4,659	1908.....	18,748
1897.....	10,680	1909.....	32,545
1898.....	6,534	1910.....	19,575
1899.....	9,579	1911.....	23,054
1900.....	8,928	1912.....	22,970
1901.....	10,769	1913.....	24,929
1902.....	13,433	1914.....	20,250
1903.....	13,165	1915.....	51,895
1904.....	13,127	1916.....	35,849
1905.....	26,188	1917.....	35,400
1906.....	17,172	1918.....	21,275



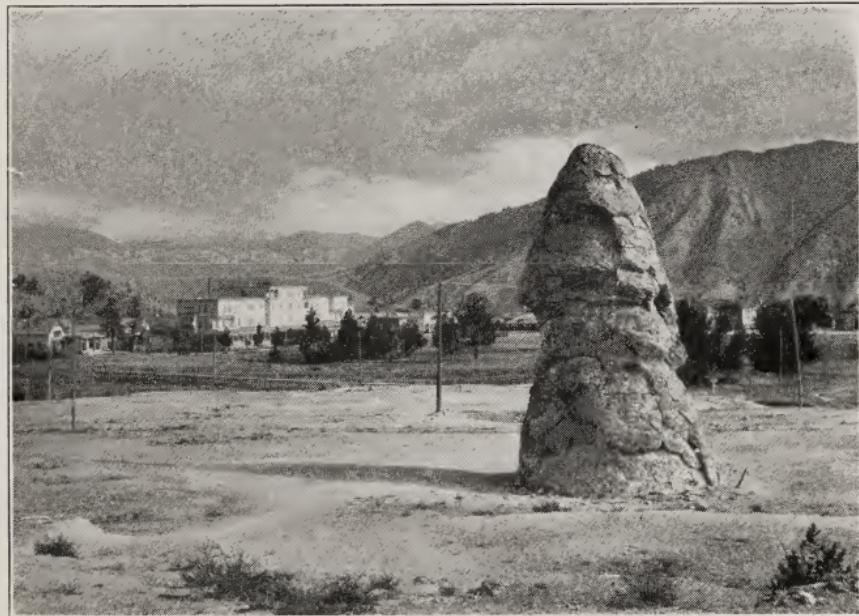
NORTHERN ENTRANCE ARCH

TOUR OF THE PARK FROM THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE

Gardiner Station, Northern Pacific Railway, and Gardiner are just outside of the park at the northern boundary. The Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. operates a line of automobile stages to all points in, and all entrances of the park.

Arch at Northern Entrance bearing the inscription, "Yellowstone National Park, Created by Act of Congress, March 1, 1872, for the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People," was built in 1903 by the government and was dedicated by President Roosevelt.

Gardiner Canyon.—On the drive to Mammoth Hot Springs an ascent of 875 feet is made in five miles. The elevation at Gardiner is 5,400 feet; at Mammoth, 6,275 feet.



LIBERTY CAP AND MAMMOTH HOTEL



MAMMOTH CAMP AND TERRACES

17331

Mt. Everts, at left, was named for T. C. Everts, who became separated from the exploring party in 1870 and on foot wandered about the mountain thirty-seven days without food or firearms before being rescued. (See "Discovery of Yellowstone Park, 1870," by N. P. Langford.)

Mammoth Hotel, operated by the Yellowstone Park Hotel Co., is situated with Ft. Yellowstone at the foot of the hot spring terraces. Road follows south past terraces up slight incline to—

Mammoth Camp, operated by the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., and situated at the foot of Jupiter Terrace in sight of Bunsen Peak.

Fort Yellowstone is the administrative headquarters of the park. The Superintendent's office, where free circulars of information and other data relating to Yel-

lowstone and other national parks may be obtained, is situated here.

Hymen Terrace, one of the most beautifully colored spots in the park, is on the main plateau at the right of Liberty Cap. A veil of steam softens and blends its vivid colorings, while innumerable water-glazed knobs reflect the sunlight like a thousand mirrors. This terrace is growing fast and it is gravely feared that the openings may become choked by the abundance of depositing lime. Should this happen it would be a matter of but a few days before the coloring would be gone, leaving the bare travertine rock exposed to the destructive forces of the elements.

Liberty Cap, an extinct hot spring cone, standing at the foot of Terrace Mountain, near the road, is 38 feet high and twenty feet in diameter at its base. It is formed of over-lapping layers of deposit, evidently having been



MR. CHESTER A. LINDSLEY, ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

17211



FORT YELLOWSTONE

10301

built by an overflow of water through the orifice in the top.

Cleopatra Terrace, a short distance above Hymen Terrace, is a good example of the growing deposit. When the overflow from any of these hot springs changes its course, the algae, which produce the color, disappear from the abandoned runway, and soon the new course is brilliantly colored.

Minerva Terrace is colored one season and apparently dead another, so it is difficult to predict in advance of the season whether its spring will flow or not; usually, however, it is active.

Mound Terrace during 1918 became more active than usual, the northern face being beautifully colored over a considerable area, and the flow of water was greater than for several seasons past.

Pulpit Terrace is a mass of stalactites grown almost together. This part of Jupiter Terrace has been given a separate name and the story goes that a famous clergyman once actually delivered a sermon from this natural pulpit.

Jupiter Terrace, the greatest of them all, has been built up by the overflow from two very large boiling pools which discharge their mineral-laden water over a large part of this great mound.

Cupid's Cave is west of the pools on Jupiter Terrace. When active this brilliant terrace formation in an ashen setting of the ruins of former terrace life, presents a most striking and pleasing contrast. A few years ago the overflow re-entered the ground through an opening large enough for one to enter. There were stalactites above and stalagmites below, which gradually grew together and finally filled the opening. Lately there has been a noticeable diminution in the activity of all springs near this cave; and Canary spring has become quite dry.



CLEOPATRA TERRACE

17352



MINERVA TERRACE

10072

Narrow Gauge Terrace during recent years has become less active. About ten years ago hot water flowed from many openings along this fissure, almost completely covering both sides. Now activity is confined to the western end.

Lookout Point.—The view from here is up the valley of the East Gardiner River through which the road from the Grand Canyon and Tower Fall to Mammoth Hot Springs has been built.

Orange Spring Formation.—This isolated mound has been built up by a small spring in its top to a height of 15 feet. From here the road leads a short distance east, up grade, to a ridge overlooking—

Bath Lake.—The luke warm water supplied from a spring on the southern shore of this lake is very fine for bathing. The government has built a small bath-house on its northern shore. While there is no visible

outlet to this lake, the water is always fresh, as it constantly flows away through fissures below the surface. Bathers should be very cautious, as the bed of Bath Lake is rough and the rock very sharp in places.

Devil's Kitchen may be safely entered by the stairway. This cave is the interior of an extinct hot spring as the character of the walls plainly show. It was first explored in 1881, at which time numerous bones of wild animals were found.

White Elephant.—The hot springs along the summit of this ridge are now practically extinct, but the great volume of the deposit indicates that these springs were active probably for centuries; until the mound was built so high that there was not sufficient water pressure for the springs to flow.

Stalactitic Cave and Stygian Cave, above which is an old formation called St. Jacob's Ladder, are about 600 feet west of the White Elephant. Stygian Cave exhales the poisonous carbonic acid gas which has claimed the lives of many birds and small animals.



PARK AUTOMOBILE STAGES

17225



"TRAIL RIDERS"

12436

Angel Terrace is passed on the way from the White Elephant to the main road. This terrace is probably the most beautiful of all in point of coloring.

The Buffalo Herd.—The buffaloes or American bison of the park may be classed in three groups, namely: The "tame" herd near Mammoth Hot Springs, which is fenced in, the wild herd on the Lamar river, 29 miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs, and the scattering wild bands which have not become connected with the herds directly under the government's care.

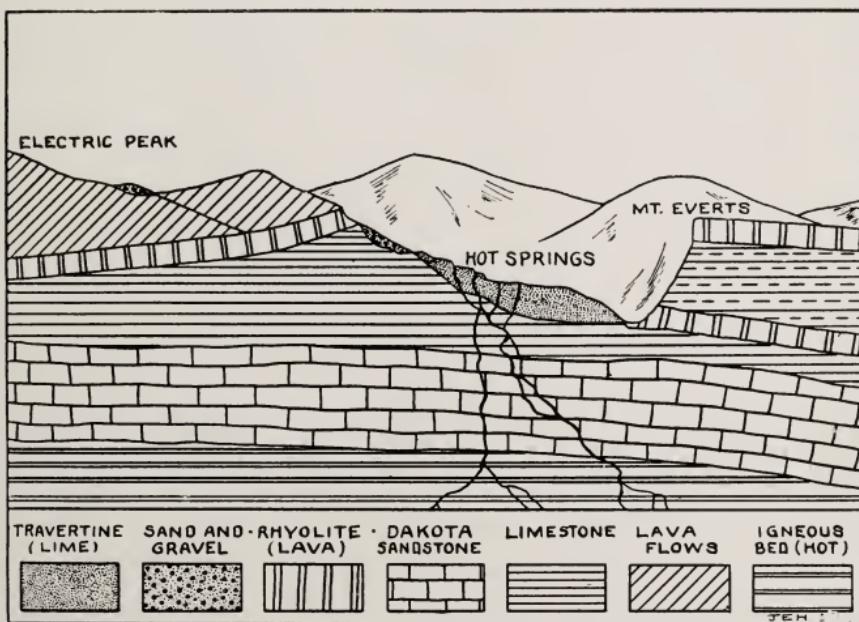


BUFFALOES NEAR MAMMOTH

Geological.—The Yellowstone Park is geologically young, but so old that the slow erosive power of running water has carved furrows a thousand feet or more into its solid rock.

The mountains are igneous; and all through the Park are evidences of violent volcanic eruptions as shown by extensive lava beds. Amygdaloid cliffs and great gnarled masses are common; there are obsidian cliffs, great geometrical blocks, petrifications and geodes, besides the print of leaves in rock where forests have fallen prey to the flowing molten lava.

Some sedimentary deposits are also found here near the northern boundary, in the form of limestone beds, clays and shales. There were glacial invasions from the north, too, which have left hills of sand and gravel, and isolated boulders at various points.



The most wonderful deposit in the region is this **Formation at Mammoth Hot Springs**, which is composed of pure calcium carbonate, dissolved from the limestone beds below and brought to the surface by the hot springs. It is many acres in extent—of unknown depth—and is the result of periods of successive deposition and decay extending over a great length of time. The deposit is building where overflowed by water and crumbling to a chalky powder where dry.

The water is heated by great masses of rock which have not yet cooled below the zone of percolating water. Such conditions are also seen today in New Zealand and Iceland.

Four factors are held responsible for the practically complete precipitation of the lime carried by the water to the surface; namely, (1) the "eating" process of the algous growth which thrives in the hot water, (2) the giving off of carbonic acid to the air, (3) the cooling of the water and (4) evaporation.

The chief attraction of this great deposit is its beautiful coloring; harmonizing shades of yellow and brown with occasional streaks of dark green and red characterize the formation where the hottest water flows. The predominating rust color is found in the tepid water further from the mouths of the hot springs. It is noticeable that the abandoned portions of the deposit are a glaring chalk-white, also that the colorings are found only on the active terraces; furthermore, the color disappears in winter when the water is cooled to the mouths of the boiling springs. Mineral coloring is more stable than that; such coloring remains on rock wet or dry, and in a great range of temperatures. It is the algae that color these terraces more beautifully than could natural mineral coloring or the hand of man; the algous growth—a low form of plant life—cleaves closely to the rock in a velvet-like covering and requires hot or tepid water in which to live.

Nor are the pool colorings due to minerals; the

United States Geological Survey states authoritatively that these colors are due to the reflection and refraction of the light rays, influenced by the nature and color of the pool linings and their surroundings.

Silver Gate and Hoodoos.—The driveway from Mammoth to Golden Gate ascends the mountain by such easy grades that one does not realize that a thousand feet elevation is gained in less than three miles.

It passes through the limestone Hoodoos, a wild region heretofore inaccessible. Many theories are advanced as to the origin of the "Hoodoos." The most plausible is that the immense quantity of deposit or formation seen lower down the valley, even as far as Gardiner River, two miles distant, was carried there in solution by the hot waters of Mammoth Springs, thus leaving honeycombed caves beneath; the present Hoodoo



SILVER GATE AND TERRACE MT.

18080



GOLDEN GATE CANYON

10079

region was formed by the surfaces caving in, filling the cavern below with huge masses of fractured rock. This condition is seen over an area of about a square mile. In the midst of the "Hoodoos" the road makes an abrupt turn, passing between great blocks of limestone to which is applied the very appropriate name, "**Silver Gate**."

Golden Gate, one of the most picturesque drives in the Park, is a rugged pass between the base of the lofty elevations of Bunsen Peak and the southern extremity of Terrace Mountain. The sides of these rocky walls rise 200 to 300 feet above the roadway and are covered with a yellow moss, suggesting its name.

Rustic Fall, at the west end of Golden Gate Canyon, adds a charm to this beautiful spot; in the early part of the season the fall is especially fine. The stream, Glen Creek, is fed by mountain snows and springs,

along the base of the hills, a mile or so away; at the fall it leaps some sixty feet over a series of shallow basins worn into the dark, moss-covered ledge and disappears underneath an accumulation of rock in the canyon.

Swan Lake Basin.—A pleasant surprise awaits the visitor immediately beyond Golden Gate where the road comes suddenly into a broad mountain prairie hemmed in by snow-clad peaks. The magnificent Gallatin range rising abruptly from the foothills, composed of Bell Peak, Quadrant Mountain, and Mount Holmes (alt. 10,578 feet), are conspicuous in the foreground. About eight miles to the north is **Electric Peak** (alt. 11,155 feet), **the highest mountain in the Park**, which, containing a large amount of magnetic ore, attracts lightning during storms.

Apollinaris Spring is on the east side of the road near the ten-mile post—a delicious spring of natural



RUSTIC FALL, GLEN CREEK

18031



OBSIDIAN CLIFF

10082

Apollinaris water, as refreshing as the genuine article of commerce.

Obsidian Cliff, a bold escarpment of volcanic glass, is twelve miles south of Mammoth Hot Springs. The vertical columns of pentagonal-shaped blocks of obsidian, rising some 250 feet above the road, present a glistening, mirror-like effect when illuminated by the sun. The greater part of this mineral glass is jet black and quite opaque, with streaks of red and yellow. The construction of the roadway was accomplished in a novel manner; great fires were built around the blocks of glass, which, when heated, were suddenly cooled by dashing water upon them, thus shattering them into small fragments. This is probably the only piece of glass road in the world. Obsidian Cliff was "neutral ground" to all the Rocky Mountain Indians, and undoubtedly as sacred to the various hostile tribes as the the far-famed Pipe-

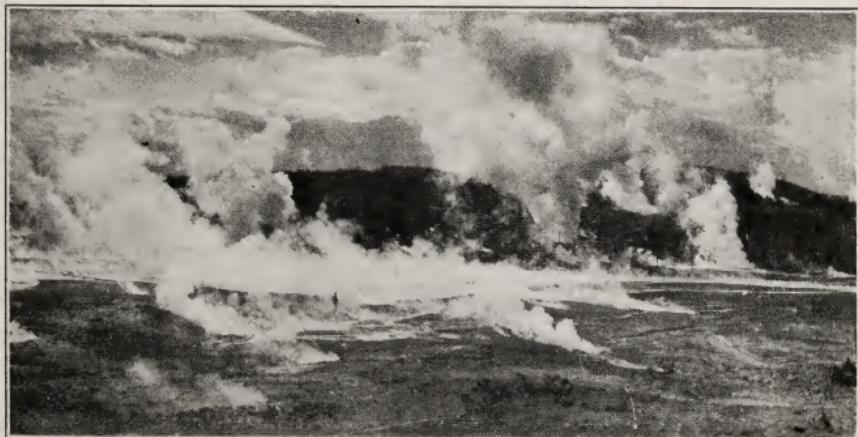
stone country of Minnesota. Chips of obsidian and specimens of partly finished arrow heads of obsidian are found throughout the Park, generally at places occupied by the Indians as summer camps.

About 4½ miles from Norris, **Roaring Mountain** is seen steaming from countless openings in its furrowed sides. Its ashen color and the muffled sound of escaping steam, less audible now than in the past, make this sight one to be long remembered. Near the roadside at the base of the mountain are greenish, milky pools fed by rivulets of sulphur water from the springs.

Twin Lakes, about four miles from Norris, are remarkable for their beautiful colors. Although situated adjacent to each other they are of decidedly different hues.

The next object of interest is the **Frying Pan**, a basin fifteen feet across, completely filled with little hot springs, or steam vents, which are constantly in a state of violent agitation.

Norris Geyser Basin was formerly called "Gibbon Geyser Basin," but on account of the extensive work of exploration done by Colonel P. W. Norris while he was



NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Superintendent of the Park (1877 to 1882), its name was changed to Norris Geyser Basin.

GEYSER TABLE
NORRIS GEYSER BASIN.

Corrected by observations made during the past season.

Geysers at NORRIS BASIN	Max. Height	Duration	Intervals of Eruption
Constant.....	20 ft.	10 sec.	30—60 sec.
Echinus.....	30 ft.	Irregular	45 min.
Fearless.....	25 ft.	15 min.	3 hrs.
Minute Man.....	15 ft.	1 to 3 min	1 to 3 min.
Monarch.....	50 ft.	6 min.	25 to 60 min.
Mud.....	20 to 60 ft.	1 to 2 min	New; irregular
New Crater.....	20 ft.	1 min.	3 min.
Valentine.....	100 ft.	40 min.	22 to 30 hrs.
Whirligig.....	10 to 15 ft.	10 sec.	Irregular

Congress Pool.—The first sight that attracts the visitor is this immense boiling spring close to the road on the left as one enters the basin. For many years it was only an opening in the rocks from which a great quantity of steam was constantly escaping; the roaring of which could be heard for miles. During the winter of 1893 the "Steam Vent" ceased and the Congress Pool formed.

To the left of the board walk are **Opal Springs**, the **Iris Pool**, and the **Grindstone**, all hot, boiling pools.

The **Constant Geyser** has a basin twenty-four feet across, out of which displays take place with marked regularity every thirty seconds; a very pretty geyser. A few feet to the south is a similar basin, the crater of the **Whirligig**, which plays quite like the Constant, but not so frequently.

The **Mud Geyser** is passed on the way to the



CONSTANT GEYSER

10083

Valentine and Black Growler. Some seasons this geyser erupts with great violence, displays frequently occurring about sixty feet high.

The **Valentine Geyser** plays usually every seven and one-half hours, its displays being unequaled by any other geyser in Norris Basin, height, 100 feet, duration, 40 minutes.

Black Growler Steam Vent attracts much attention; it roars constantly and emits great volumes of steam. The deposit around the crater is quite black in places. The vent a few yards north of the Black Growler is known as the **Hurricane**; it is quite similar but not so violent as the former.

Situated east of the roadway is the **Bath Tub**. It has a well-formed basin, and while it does not erupt, it is in constant agitation.



NEW CRATER GEYSER

10084

Emerald Pool is seen next; a large, quiescent lake of boiling hot water with a greenish tinge, situated south of the Bath Tub.

New Crater Geyser.—This geyser is about 500 feet southeast of Emerald Pool, surrounded by huge blocks of dark yellow rock. It came into prominence during the fall of 1891, when quite a commotion, not unlike an earthquake, was observed. When it burst forth a great volume of water was forced out, flooding the ravine leading to the valley below. Since then it has settled down to ordinary eruptions, about every three minutes. The rock-covered crater prevents the discharge from attaining any great height.

Monarch Geyser is situated at the base of the hill, nearly surrounded by a bluff of brilliantly colored rocks, upon the level of the plateau about 1,000 feet east of the

roadway. The crater consists of two oblong openings, the larger of which is twenty feet long and three feet wide. Eruptions of the Monarch occur without warning and consist of a series of explosions in which columns of water are thrown 100 feet high. The intervals of eruptions are about six hours.

Fearless Geyser, situated 500 feet south of the Minute Man Geyser, throws jets of water in every direction during eruptions. Norris is the newest geyser basin in the Park and probably the one most rapidly changing. One cannot be sure a season in advance whether any one of its geysers will be doubly active the coming summer or become entirely inactive.

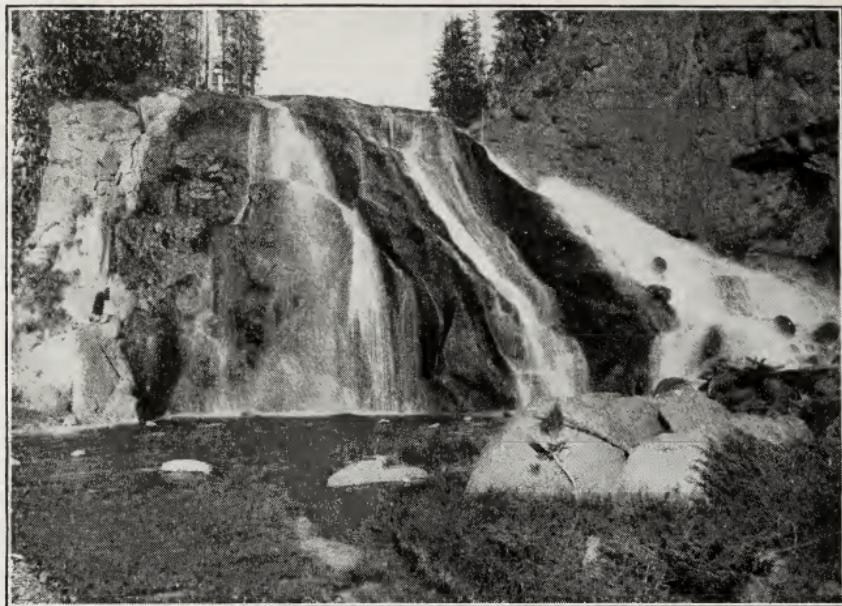
The **Minute Man Geyser** is interesting on account of its regularity, and the fact that most of the water thrown out flows back into the crater after the eruption. Its crater is small and appears to have been originally only a fissure in the rock.

Three miles from Norris Basin the road enters **Elk Park**, a beautiful valley surrounded by heavily-timbered hills.

Chocolate Spring, an unique hot spring has built a cone of rich chocolate color across the river from the road.

At the northern entrance to Gibbon Canyon on the opposite side of the river from the road is Mount Schurz, on the summit of which is the **Monument Geyser** Basin, a thousand feet above. Unless one is inclined to scientific observation, a climb up the steep trail to this basin is hardly justified. A dozen or so crumbling geyser cones, some steaming and rumbling, others apparently extinct, constitute its total attractiveness.

Gibbon Canyon.—The roadway enters Gibbon Canyon on the east side of the river, which it follows, as nearly as practicable, for three or four miles, shadowed by precipitous cliffs in places a thousand feet high.



GIBBON FALLS, 84 FT.

10088

Beryl Spring is attractive and deserves particular notice, being the largest boiling spring in the canyon. It is fifteen feet across, and is close by the roadside about a mile from the entrance to the canyon.

Gibbon Falls, whose waters tumble in a foamy torrent down a steep cascade on one side and on the other, flow in a thin, shining ribbon of silvery spray from a height of over eighty feet.

TOUR OF THE PARK FROM THE WESTERN ENTRANCE

Yellowstone Station, Union Pacific System, and Yellowstone, Montana, are just outside of the park at the western boundary. The Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. operates a line of automobile stages to all points within the Park and to and from all entrances.

Christmas Tree Park is about three miles wide where the road crosses it. The government engineers constructed an ideal roadway here which has a bed of crushed rock and an oiled surface for several miles.

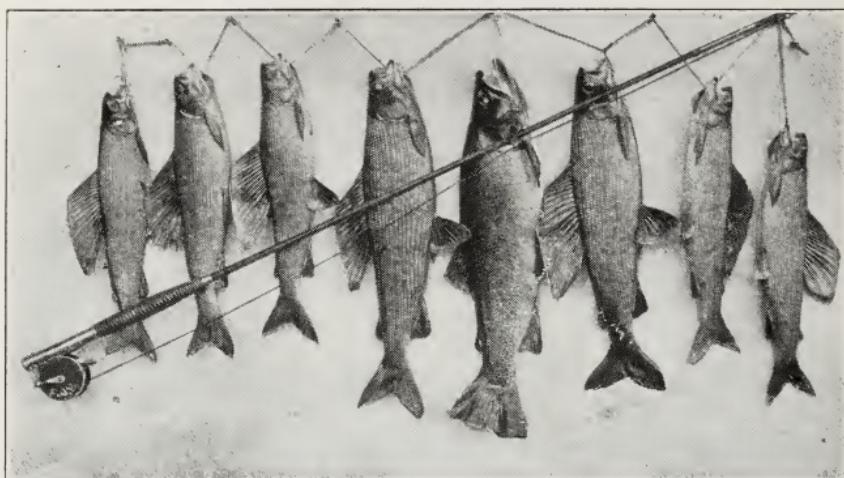
The drive from Yellowstone to the Fountain is up the Madison River past Mt. Burley, National Park Mt., and the Cascades of the Firehole. This is the route which was the pioneer entrance to Yellowstone Park.

The Rainbow and Loch Leven Trout of the Madison



YELLOWSTONE STATION

17293



GRAYLING AND RAINBOW TROUT

13089

River have made this section of the park famous. It is not uncommon for an expert angler to land a six-pound rainbow trout in this vicinity, a sport to be fully appreciated only by experience. The United States Fish Commission's work in the Yellowstone reserve as a whole is to be commended, many ideal streams having been destitute of fish life before being stocked.

Mt. Burley rises from the water's edge several hundred feet high on the south side of the Madison Canyon, a rugged escarpment of lava rock.

National Park Mountain is at the confluence of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers. At this point in 1870 the famous Washburn expedition, while in camp, resolved to direct their efforts toward having the present Yellowstone Park set aside as a National Park (See "Discovery of Yellowstone Park, 1870," by N. P. Langford.)

Cascades of the Firehole.—Here a short halt is usually made so these beautiful cascades may be viewed from different points. Below the upper cascades the river is confined in a narrow gorge until it reaches the



CHIEF JOSEPH, NEZ PERCE

13452

main falls. The Firehole River owes a large part of its flow to the immense drainage from the geyser basins, and in many places the water is warm; in spite of this fact, however, trout abound in its pools all the way from Madison Lake, its source, to these cascades.

Nez Perce Creek, made famous by the Nez Perce Indians headed by Chief Joseph on their memorable raid through the park in 1877, is crossed near Lower Basin.

Lower Geyser Basin is a comparatively wide valley, embracing an area of thirty or forty square miles. In this valley Dr. Hayden, in his official survey of the park region, has catalogued 693 hot springs. The chief attractions here are the Fountain and Great Fountain Geysers, the Mammoth Paint Pots, Clepsydra Spring and Firehole Lake.

Fountain Geyser, about 2,000 feet south of the old hotel, occupies a mound, built up by its own deposit over an area of several acres.



MAMMOTH PAINT POTS

13009

This geyser has proven very unreliable the past few seasons. When both the pool and crater are full of water to the rim, it is probable that an eruption will soon take place. Immediately after action the water falls from twelve to eighteen inches below the crater rim, from which point it spouts gradually until the climax is reached.

In July, 1899, the Fountain Geyser ceased operations and remained inactive until October, when it resumed its usual displays. In the meantime an immense geyser broke out in the large pool north of the Fountain. Its eruptions were of great force, quite irregular, but equal to those of Old Faithful, and continuing, at times, fully an hour.

In July, 1909, it abandoned its crater for the one adjoining and threw out jagged masses of geyserite more than 200 feet. The water was muddy and full of rock

fragments for many hours; and as late as September, large pieces of rock were thrown out during the more violent eruptions.

For two days preceding the breaking out of this geyser in its new place, much disturbance was noted; loud rumblings were heard and the thumping of the entombed steam and water, gaining in violence each hour, alarmed even those most used to the strange phenomena of the geyser region. During the remainder of the season of 1909 the Fountain Geyser played much higher than before, like a stream through a smaller nozzle, but its eruptions were less regular.

GEYSER TABLE LOWER AND MIDWAY BASINS

Corrected by observations made during the past season.

Geysers at LOWER BASIN	Max. Height	Dura- tion	Intervals of Erup- tion
Fountain.....	75 ft.	20 min.	Irregular
Great Fountain....	100 ft.	30 min.	8 to 12 hours
AT MIDWAY BASIN			
Excelsior.....	300 ft.	Variable	1 to 4 hrs. Ceased to play in 1888.

Clepsydra Spring, some fifty feet west from the Fountain, has developed into an active geyser of no small eruptive power.

Mammoth Paint Pots.—This remarkable mud caldron has a basin 40x60 feet in size with a mud rim which is from four to five feet high. In this basin is a mass of fine, whitish mud which is in a state of constant

agitation. It resembles a boiling pot of paint with numerous points of ebullition. There is a continuous bubbling up of mud, which, rising in hemispherical masses, cones, rings and jets, produces sounds like a whispered "plop-plop."

Great Fountain Geyser is about two miles south of the hotel and one mile east of the main road. The description by David E. Folsom, who witnessed a display October 1, 1869, faithfully portrays its present exhibitions:

"The hole through which the water was discharged was ten feet in diameter, and was situated in the center of a large circular shallow basin into which the water fell. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and by going to the windward side and carefully picking our way over convenient stones we were enabled to reach the edge of the hole. At that moment the escaping steam was causing the water to boil up in a fountain five or six feet high. It stopped in an instant, and commenced settling down—twenty, thirty, forty feet—until we concluded that the bottom had fallen out, but the next instant, without any warning, it came rushing up and shot into the air at least eighty feet, causing us to stampede. It continued to spout at intervals of a few moments for some time, but finally subsided.

Many interesting and curious sights in the vicinity of the Great Fountain should be visited. The "White Dome," "Surprise," **Firehole Lake**, "Mushroom," and **Buffalo Spring** are the most prominent. The last was discovered in 1869 by an early exploring party. In describing their trip the writer says:

"In one of these springs we saw the whitened skeleton of a mountain buffalo that had probably fallen in accidentally. No king was ever more magnificently entombed than this monarch of the hills in his sepulchre in the wilderness."

Midway Geyser Basin is the upper portion of the Lower Basin, and is about midway between the Upper and Lower Geyser Basins.

Excelsior Geyser.—"Early explorers in this locality discovered, in 1871," says Dr. Peal, "on the west bank of Firehole River, an immense pit of rather irregular outline, 330 feet in length by 200 feet in width at the widest part. The water is of a deep blue tint,

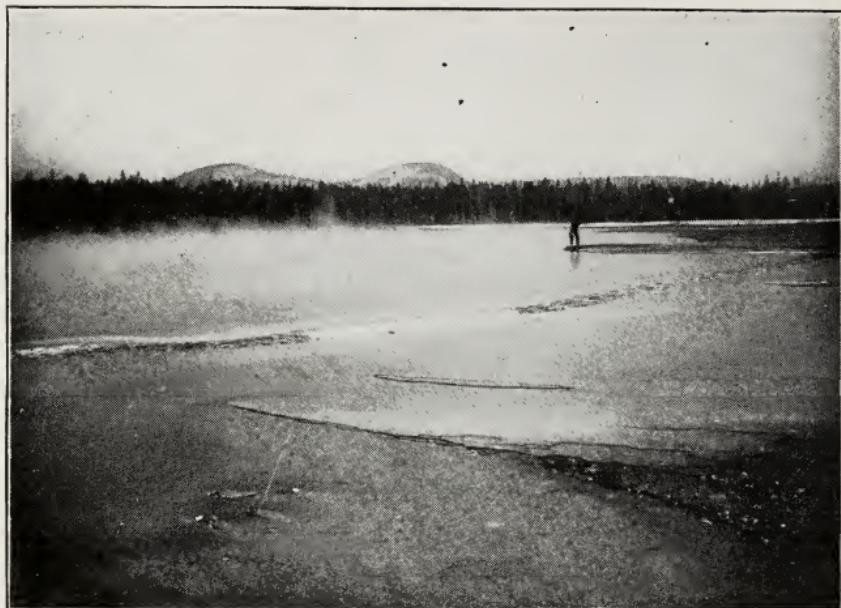


EXCELSIOR GEYSER (1889)

10094

and is intensely agitated all the time, dense clouds of steam constantly ascending from it. It is only when the breeze wafts this aside that the surface of the water, which is fifteen or twenty feet below the level surrounding, can be seen. The walls on three sides are perpendicular, cliff-like, and in places overhang, having been worn away on the other."

Visited by thousands annually, this section became known as "Hell's Half Acre," a name it retained until 1881, when discovered by Colonel P. W. Norris to be a geyser of great force, and then named by him, "Excelsior." Its eruptions in 1881 began after the tourist season had closed; Colonel Norris witnessed thirty eruptions, varying from 75 to 250 feet in height, at intervals of one to four hours. The intervals of eruptions during 1888 were at first about every hour and fifteen minutes, increasing towards the latter part of the season to two hours. Immediately preceding each eruption a violent



PRISMATIC LAKE

10095

upheaval occurred, raising the entire volume of water in the crater nearly fifty feet, then instantly one or two, and sometimes three, terrific explosions would occur, followed closely by the shooting upwards of columns of water, and oftentimes masses of the rocky formation, to a height of 200 to 250 feet. Tons of rock have in this way been hurled into the Firehole River.

Turquoise Spring, about 150 feet north of Excelsior, is a silent pool, about 100 feet in diameter, and remarkable for its beautiful blue transparent water. When Excelsior was in action the water in this spring sank fully ten feet and did not resume its normal condition for nearly a year.

Prismatic Lake is the largest and one of the most beautiful springs in the Park region. Over its central

pit or bowl, the water is of a deep blue color, blending to green towards the edge, while in the shallower portions it has a yellow tint gradually blending into orange at its edge. The water flowing off in every direction, with constant wave-like pulsations over the scalloped and slightly raised rim of the lake, has formed a succession of terraces, each a few inches in height, down the slopes of the mound. It is impossible to exaggerate the delicacy and richness of the coloring. The temperature of the water is about 146 degrees Fahrenheit.

Biscuit Basin is on the west side of Firehole River about a mile below Riverside Bridge. In Biscuit Basin is **Sapphire Pool**, whose highly ornamented margin suggested its odd name. Hundreds of small biscuit-like knobs surround the spring. A few feet to the west is

Jewel Geyser, whose eruptions occur with the remarkable frequency of from three to five minutes, throwing jets of water to a height of about forty feet. West 500 feet are the **Black Pearl** and **Silver Globe**. The former has a beautiful basin, studded thickly with black pearls, each about a quarter of an inch in size. A curious feature of this little spouter is the fact that its formation surrounds the roots and stump of a tree, completely incrusting it with its black ornamentations.

The Silver Globe derives its name from the constant rising to its surface of large, silvery bubbles of gas, which, of course, immediately disappear on reaching the air.

Artemisia Geyser is sixty feet in diameter and generally very little agitated, merely overflowing. The surrounding formation, quite unlike that of any other geyser is as hard as flint, and of an olive-green color. Although for the most part very quiescent, this spring has occasional pulsations in the nature of eruptions, at which times large quantities of water are forced out, flooding the formation. These eruptions occur at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours.



MORNING GLORY SPRING

13070

Morning Glory Spring is passed just before coming to the Riverside Bridge. The symmetrical shape and funnel-like crater whose walls are delicately colored, account for its appropriate name. At the surface the diameter is 23 feet and the temperature 100 degrees F., and apparent depth 29 feet.

Upper Geyser Basin contains twenty-six geysers and upwards of 400 hot springs. The Firehole River drains it, centrally; its shelving banks are thickly pitted with steaming hot springs and studded with mounds and cones of geyserite. Here, grouped within the narrow space of perhaps a square mile are the grandest and mightiest geysers known to man; and silent pools of scalding, meteoric water that for beauty of formation and delicacy of coloring are marvels. The surface of the basin consists, for the most part, of a succession of gentle undulations, each crowned with a geyser-cone or hot-spring

vent and covered with layers of silicious sinter that give it a grayish-white, sepulchral hue. Clouds of vapor hang shroud-like above it; the earth trembles and is filled with strange rumblings, the air is heavy with sulphurous fumes, and vegetable life is extinct. In a paper read before the Cardiff (Wales) Naturalists' Society, Mr. Charles T. Whitmell said:

"Nowhere else, I believe, can be seen, on so grand a scale, such clear evidence of dying volcanic action. We seem to witness the death throes of some great American Enceladus. Could Dante have seen this region, he might have added another terror to his Inferno."

The **Fan** and **Mortar** **Geysers** are near the river between Morning Glory Spring and the Riverside Geyser. Intervals between eruptions of the Fan vary from four to six hours; it plays for ten minutes but only six or eight feet high. The Mortar plays thirty feet high for five minutes every two hours.

The **Riverside Geyser**, which is on the east bank of the Firehole River a few feet above the new steel bridge, erupts every six or seven hours, obliquely across the river; sometimes eruptions take place as frequently as each five and one-half hours for a period of several days.

The Riverside formation is made up of two craters on a chimney-like mound of silicious deposit; the lower, or main crater, overflows continuously for about an hour before each eruption; jets of water are thrown out about twenty minutes before displays, from the upper crater. The maximum height of the Riverside is one hundred feet; this is maintained for eight minutes, followed by the characteristic steam-period lasting several minutes.

The next feature of prominence is the **Grotto Geyser** which has the most extraordinary formation of any geyser in the park; it received this appropriate name in 1870 from the Washburn party. Eruptions vary in interval from two to eight hours, and are about thirty feet high, lasting from fifteen minutes to eight hours. Occasionally the Grotto ceases and the **Rocket**, an isolated

GEYSER TABLE
UPPER GEYSER BASIN

Corrected by observations made during the past season.

Geysers at UPPER GEYSER BASIN	Maximum Height	Duration	Intervals
Artemisia.....	30 ft.	10 min.	12-24 hrs.
Beehive.....	200 ft.	8 min.	8 hrs. to 8 days
Castle.....	75 ft.	30 min.	26 hrs. Frequently misses.
Cliff.....	100 ft.	8 min.	4-8 hrs.
Cub (Big).....	30 ft.	10 min.	With Lioness.
Cub (Little).....	6 ft.	3 min.	Frequently.
Daisy.....	75 ft.	3 min.	1½ hrs. to 1 hr. and 50 min.
Economic.....	20 ft.	10 sec.	5 min. to 2 hrs.
Fan.....	6 ft.	10 min.	4-6 hrs.
Giant.....	250 ft.	1½ hrs.	7-12 days.
Giantess.....	100 ft.	12-24 hrs.	4-12 days.
Grand.....	200 ft.	30-60 min.	1-10 days.
Grotto.....	30 ft.	15 min-8 hrs.	2-8 hrs.
Jewel.....	30 ft.	2 min.	5 min.
Lion.....	60 ft.	3 min.	2-8 hrs.
Lioness.....	100 ft.	10 min.	15-20 days.
Lone Star.....	50 ft.	10 min.	1-2 hrs.
Mortar.....	30 ft.	5 min.	2 hrs.
Oblong.....	20 ft.	5 min.	7-8 hrs.
Old Faithful.....	150 ft.	4 min.	65-75 min.
Riverside.....	100 ft.	20 min.	6-7 hrs.
Rocket.....	50 ft.	2-3 min.	2-8 hrs.
Sawmill.....	40 ft.	2 hrs.	3-4 hrs.
Spasmodic.....	10 ft.	10 min.	2-3 hrs.
Splendid.....	200 ft.		Inactive since 1892.
Sponge.....	4 ft.	15 sec.	1-¼ min..
Turban.....	25 ft.	20-60 min.	With Grand and frequently.

The siren at the Haynes Picture Shop announces the playing of the larger geysers.



GROTTO GEYSER CONE

14029

cone a few feet north, plays to a height of fifty feet for two or three minutes; then the Grotto resumes. The pool near the road north of the Rocket is called the **Spa** (a mineral spring); it has not been observed to erupt, but empties and fills at intervals indicating a probable relation to some distant geyser.

The **Giant Geyser**, about five hundred feet southeast of the Grotto, is the **highest geyser in the world**; it plays two hundred and fifty feet, for a period of one and one-half hours, every seven to twelve days. Its maximum height, however, is maintained only during the first twenty minutes. The Giant Geyser cone is ten feet high and has one side partly broken off, exposing its channel, which is four feet across.

On the same deposit are three boiling cauldrons—the **Catfish**, **Bijou** and **Mastiff**, all of minor importance.



DAISY GEYSER, 75 FT.

14013

Near these is a sign marked "Indicator," but it is very uncertain if activity of the Giant is ever foretold by activity of these smaller basins. In some cases, however, geysers do have true indicators, notably the Beehive.

The **Daisy Geyser**, located near the **White Pyramid**, is a very pretty and reliable geyser. The character of its eruptions, which occur every one and one-half or two hours, are very like the **Splendid Geyser** which ceased to play about the time the Daisy broke out in 1892. The Daisy plays seventy-five feet high; duration, three minutes. Across the road from the Daisy is **Bonita Pool**, which acts as its indicator. The **Brilliant** is a beautiful, blue, quiescent, hot spring. Near it is the **Comet**, which boils up at intervals, and has built up a small cone of geyserite.



PUNCH BOWL SPRING

10097

Punch Bowl Spring.—The road leading westward from the Splendid toward Black Sand and Sunset Basins passes the Punch Bowl, by far the handsomest spring of its class in the geyser region. Situated on the summit of a mound some five feet above the general level, it is about ten feet in diameter, with a glittering rim of colored formation eighteen inches in height. A small, cave-like opening on the east side of the mound appears to be lined with satin of the rarest beauty and texture. Early visitors to the Park during the seasons of 1873 and 1875 speak of this spring as being an active geyser, and during 1888 similar reports gained currency. Nothing, however, is definitely known as to the correctness of these reports.

Black Sand Spring and **Specimen Lake**.—Dr. Peale's description of Black Sand Spring is interestingly comprehensive, and is as follows:

"This is one of the most beautiful springs in the Upper Basin. It has a delicate rim, with toadstool-like masses around it. The basin slopes rather gently toward a central aperture that, to the eye, appears to have no bottom. The water in the spring has a delicate turquoise tint, and as the breeze sweeps across its surface, dispelling the steam, the effect of the ripple of the water is very beautiful. The sloping sides are covered with a light brown crust; sometimes it is rather a cream color. The funnel is about forty feet in diameter, while the entire space covered by the spring is about 55x60 feet, outside the rim of which is a border of pitch-stone (obsidian) sand or gravel sloping twenty-five feet. From its west side flows a considerable stream, forming a most beautiful channel, in which the coloring presents a remarkable variety of shades; the extremely delicate pinks are mingled with equally delicate tints of saffron and yellow, and here and there shades of green."

The overflow from this spring spreads out over a large area, called **Specimen Lake**, which deserves more than passing notice. Absorption of silica has destroyed many trees in the vicinity, the dry, lifeless trunks still standing.

Sunset Lake, reached by a footbridge over Iron Creek, is a beautifully colored pool which steams constantly. It is larger than **Rainbow Pool** and situated a few steps north of it. Several yards north at the edge of



CASTLE GEYSER, 75 FT.

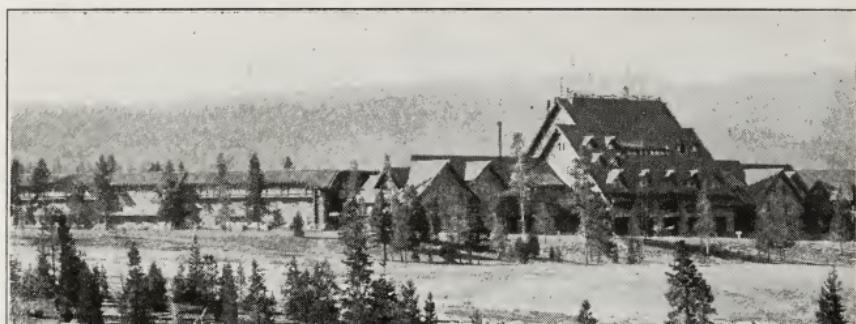
11742

the timber is the most beautiful pool in the Upper Basin—**Emerald Pool**; its deep emerald color blends to yellow toward the edge, and the formation is a rich red immediately around it. This pool, though hot, never boils, and is slightly overflowing. Across the river from Emerald Pool is **Green Spring**.

Handkerchief Pool is but a few feet from Rainbow Pool, a small basin with a funnel-shaped opening. A handkerchief placed in the water near the edge will be drawn downward and out of sight by convection currents in the water, and in a few minutes will reappear.

Cliff Spring usually is boiling violently; and though credited by some with having occasional eruptions, it is usually considered to be only a spring. It is close to the foot-bridge on the west side of the river.

The **Whistle**, near the road leading toward Old



OLD FAITHFUL INN

17177

Faithful Inn, performs only at great intervals; but when the great rush of steam commences, as it does several times each season, a whistle-like roar is produced which is audible half a mile and lasts several minutes.

The **Three Sisters** springs, while attractive, are so like a hundred other boiling pools that they are usually passed without a halt. They are situated in sight of Old Faithful Inn and not far from the Castle Geyser (on the road leading direct from the Riverside Geyser to the hotel.)

The **Castle Geyser** is at once recognized by its large cone resembling "an old feudal castle partially in ruins" (Doane). The great amount of deposit, perhaps 100 feet in diameter at its base, indicates that it is the oldest geyser in the Park. The orifice of the geyser tube in the top of the cone is about three feet in diameter, quite round, and is lined with a bright orange color. Eruptions occur at intervals of about twenty-six hours. Several times each season it has eruptions of an unusual character, in which its columns of water are thrown to twice their usual height. A violently boiling spring situated near the base of its cone, which used to be a favorite spot for "campers-out" in earlier days, is ten feet across, has an apparent depth of 52 feet and a temperature of 199 degrees F.

Castle Well is a large, crested spring 100 feet north of the Castle. This spring is twenty feet in diameter and overflows on two sides.

Old Faithful Inn (alt. 7,394 feet), the most extensive log structure yet devised by man, with every convenience and luxury of the modern hotel, is the latest triumph in utilizing primitive material in construction. The rough blocks of stone of its foundation appear as natural as when found at the base of the cliffs of the mountains.

The center of the building, rising eight stories high, is surmounted by the lookout, affording a splendid view of the geyser basin. From half a dozen golden-topped flag-staffs float the emblems of various nations. At night, by a powerful searchlight, one sees geysers in action, and bears feeding at the edge of the timber. The illumination



OLD FAITHFUL INN DINING ROOM

10167



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER, 150 FT.

10160

of Old Faithful Geyser in action is a sight never to be forgotten. The Old Faithful Inn was first opened to the public for the season of 1904.

Old Faithful Geyser.—Every sixty-five minutes (with rarely a variation of five minutes) day and night, summer and winter, this wonderful manifestation of nature gives its exhibition. This geyser is one of the most popular in the Park, because of the remarkable regularity with which its eruptions occur, and the excellent opportunities afforded for observation. Eruptions by moonlight, at sunrise or sunset, in a storm or with clear weather with their varied effects equally command the attention of the visitor.

Its eruptions begin with a few spasmodic spurts, during which considerable water is thrown out; these are followed by a column of hot water two feet in diameter



HAYNES PICTURE SHOP, UPPER BASIN

which is projected upward 125 to 150 feet, which height is maintained for about three minutes.

The **Hamilton Curio Store**, formerly the Klamer Curio Store, has a large variety of supplies and interesting souvenirs.

Haynes Picture Shop, operated by the official photographer of Yellowstone Park, has a complete line of photographs, prints, lantern slides, photographic supplies, post cards and cameras.

Artificial Geyser.—To demonstrate the theory of geyser action, the author built a miniature geyser model which produces eruptions three feet high, at intervals of one minute. This model is on exhibition at the Haynes Picture Shop in front of Old Faithful Inn. In 1915 he built the model for the Interior Department, in their laboratories in Washington, D. C.

Upper Basin Camp is well situated just beyond Old Faithful Geyser. In addition to guests patronizing the camps on their entire tour, the occasional guests,



UPPER BASIN CAMP

15016

motorists, horsebackers and hikers may obtain meals and lodgings at any of these camps. The **Public Auto Shelter** is reached by turning off the main highway to Upper Basin Camp and driving 100 yards further on toward the Firehole River. This shelter and the many others in the park are provided by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, for the free use of motorists.

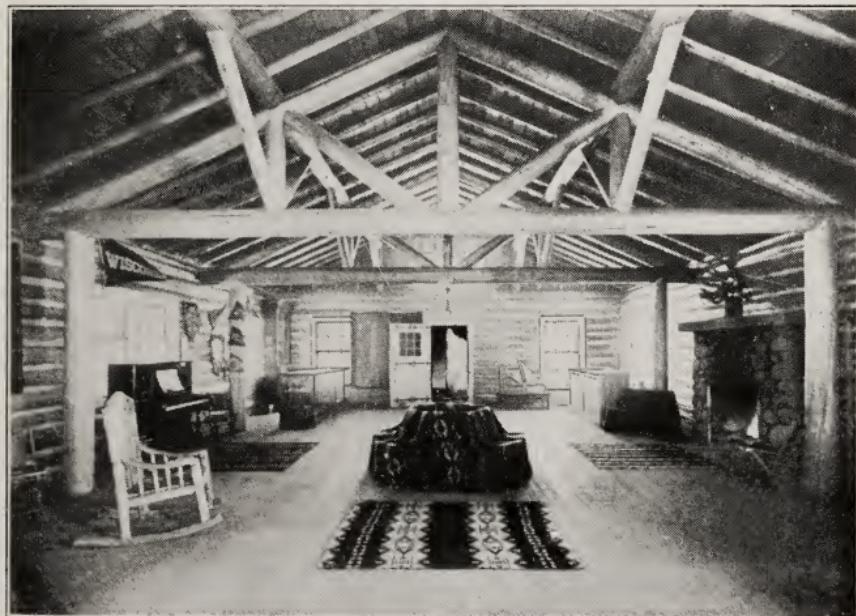
The **Beehive Geyser** is situated on **Geyser Hill** across the river. Its symmetrical cone, shaped like an old-fashioned beehive, is four feet high and three feet across. The Beehive plays out of its nozzle-like opening to the amazing height of two hundred feet.

Its eruptions are foretold by the spouting of its indicator, an inconspicuous fissure in the formation ten feet north of the cone.

There is undoubtedly a relation between this geyser

and the Giantess, a hundred yards higher up on Geyser Hill, because invariably after eruptions of the Giantess, the Beehive plays two, three and sometimes four times, at intervals of eight to twelve hours; and occasionally, but rarely, once before the Giantess, but at no other times.

A few feet east of the Beehive cone at the top of the river bank, is the **Cascade Geyser**, now but a quiet spring. Down at the river's edge is the **Sputterer**, which discharges at intervals directly into the river. On the opposite bank is the **Chinaman Geyser**, which was named in memory of that Oriental who established a laundry here, put in the clothes and soap, and was annihilated, so the story goes, by the violent eruption which ensued. It is a remarkable fact that a bar or two of soap will cause practically any geyser to play within a few minutes. The practice of causing eruptions in this manner became so common a few years ago that the govern-



UPPER BASIN CAMP LOBBY

15039



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER BATHS

10202

ment put a stop to it, as it was feared the geysers would be injured.

The **Giantess Geyser** occupies the most prominent position on Geyser Hill. Its displays attain the height of one hundred feet, and are accompanied by shocks and tremors not unlike earthquakes. After the thirty-foot crater of the Giantess is emptied, a steam-period ensues, the entire eruption lasting from twelve to twenty-four hours. During 1911 the intervals between eruptions varied from four to twelve days; while a few years ago the Giantess played only every three to four weeks. This accurate record disproves, in this case at least, that the geysers are all diminishing in eruptive violence and frequency. It is now pretty generally believed that, while this thermal activity as a whole is decreasing, a century



GEYSER HILL, UPPER BASIN

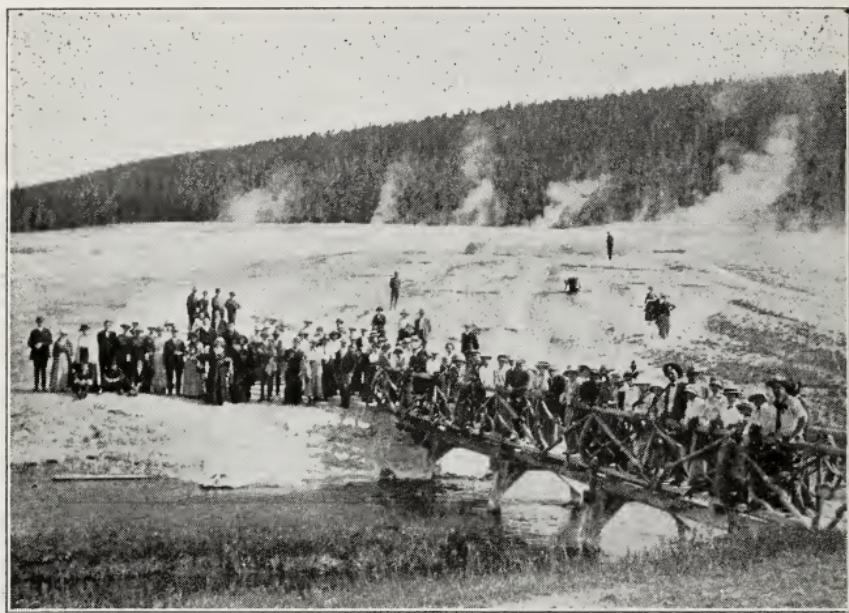
10103

brings only an imperceptible change. The late N. P. Langford, writer and explorer, who visited the Park with the Washburn party in 1870, stated in 1910, while at the Upper Basin, that he saw absolutely no perceptible change in Old Faithful Geyser, or any of the others.

The **Butterfly Spring**, several rods east of the Giantess, is interesting from the fact that both its shape and coloring resemble a butterfly; it is about four feet across and has openings in both "wings."

On the prominence with the Giantess, are two cauldrons, the **Teakettle** and the **Vault**; the latter is a geyser which plays eight feet high twenty-four hours before the Giantess. **Topaz Pool** is at the base of the Giantess mound.

The **Pump**, at the foot of the Giantess mound in the direction of Sponge Geyser, is a hole eighteen inches



TOURISTS AND GEYSER HILL

15078

across out of which comes a thumping sound resembling an hydraulic ram at work.

Sponge Geyser, as short distance east of the Giantess, is remarkable on account of the appearance of its cone, a flinty formation, porous and yellow like a sponge. The eruptions occur a minute and a quarter apart and are about four feet high.

Doublet Pool, marked "Dangerous" on the sign-board, is a good example of the overhanging crust formation. No doubt in time it will be practically all covered over; although this sinter formation, characteristic of the entire Upper Basin, forms very slowly.

Beach Spring, north of the Doublet, has a central opening surrounded by a rather wide, submerged beach, which is symmetrical and practically flat.

The **Ear** is on the summit of a mound between the Beach and the Lion group. Curiously enough it not only resembles an ear in shape, but the lobe is pierced and the earring is a tiny geyser. It is here that messages are transmitted, so the story goes, to regions below.

The **Lion Geyser**, with the Lioness and two Cubs, occupies a conspicuous mound west of the Giantess and in sight of the hotel. Its eruptions occur usually in series of three, about two and one-half hours apart, following a quiet period of twelve hours. The first eruption of the three is the most spectacular, being about sixty feet high and lasting five minutes.

The **Lioness Geyser** has not been observed to play at all some seasons, while during other seasons eruptions have been noted at intervals of about fifteen days. In 1903 the Lion, Lioness and both Cubs played simultaneously one day for a large party of tourists. The larger Cub plays with the Lioness to a height of thirty feet; the



BEACH SPRING

10321



SPONGE GEYSER

16337

smaller one plays frequently, but only a few feet high.

A path leads from the Lion group past the **Liberty Pool** to the **Sawmill Geyser**, which gets its name from the peculiar noise during eruptions; the maximum height of this geyser is forty feet, and interval three to four hours. Its indicator is a few feet southeast; both the indicator and the Sawmill start together, and very suddenly, throwing water in every direction.

The **Grand Geyser** is one of the finest in the park. It discharges forked columns of water to a height of two hundred feet in a series of ten or twelve eruptions. It is very irregular, playing at intervals varying from one to ten days; its duration is usually from thirty to sixty minutes. The Grand Geyser plays much more frequently in the spring than in the fall, probably as the water supply from the surrounding mountains is greater in the early part of the season.

Adjacent to the Grand Geyser crater is the **Turban Geyser**, which plays out of a small fissure next to the main crater of the Turban. When quiet, the larger crater often presents the appearance, in its interior, of a dancing flame, caused by the light playing on the bubbles of gas which constantly arise therefrom. Many of the early explorers really believed that internal fires were visible here. Firehole Lake, at the Lower Basin, also affords a good example of this phenomena. The Turban plays twenty-five feet high and at an angle, eruptions lasting an hour or more, and occurring with the Grand Geyser and at other times.

The fittingly-named **Economic Geyser** is a few rods north of the Turban; after its eruptions all the water flows back into the crater and disappears. The Economic plays only fifteen or twenty feet high, but in its general form resembles Old Faithful.



GEYSER EGGS NEAR SAWMILL GEYSER

1401

6



OBLONG GEYSER CRATER

10100

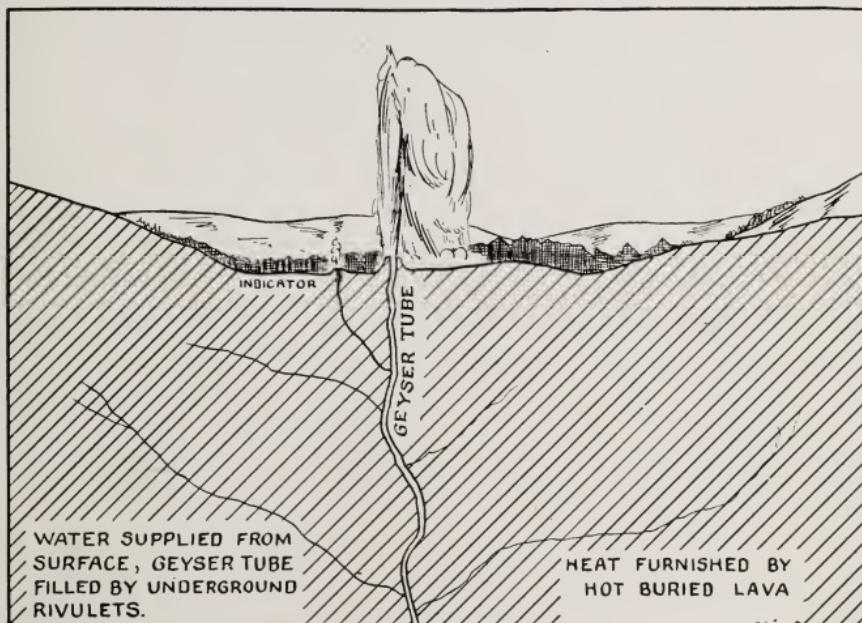
Beauty Spring, a large, silent pool is remarkable for its coloring and its highly ornamented margin. **Chromatic Pool**, nearby, is a good example of colored geyser formation; a rust color predominates in various shades from yellow to richest brown, blending into green and delicate pinks. The mushroom-like algous growths seen in some of the bordering pools are of interest on account of their peculiar forms and colors, and to the scientist who knows what an important part the algae have in the rate and manner of deposition of silica.

The **Oblong Geyser** is on the opposite side of the Firehole River from Chromatic Pool. Its crater is remarkable in that no better example of interior geyser structure is seen in the entire park. Large globular masses of tan colored geyserite form the rim; the water is a delicate blue color and of such transparency that the

two fissures in the bottom of the crater are plainly seen. Preceding eruptions the crater fills to the shore line and boils for fifteen minutes.

GEOLOGICAL.—A geyser may be defined as a periodically erupting hot spring, as its water is not volcanic but simply hot meteoric water; so a geyser is not a volcano ejecting water but a true spring. Were the heat sufficient and the tube long enough all hot springs would erupt.

Sounds like cannonading are heard directly preceding a geyser eruption; this is caused by the collapse of steam bubbles from the hotter region below rising through the cooler strata of water. The surface of the pool, from which the geyser plays, bulges and overflows, and sometimes jets of water are thrown upward preceding activity.



GEOLOGIC PROFILE, TYPICAL GEYSER

The famous scientist, R. W. Bunsen, after making a careful study of geyser action by extensive observation and experiment, advanced the following authoritative explanation:

It is well known that the pressure in water (being due to gravity) increases with the depth; and furthermore, that the boiling point rises with the increase in pressure. The geyser tube which extends deep into the earth is filled with water from the higher tracts of land around; the heat is from the buried masses of lava not yet cool, lava being such a great non-conductor and retainer of heat.

The typical geyser eruption may be divided into five stages, namely, (1) the water remains practically stationary after the tube has filled, and becomes steadily hotter, (2) steam bubbles rising through the cooler strata of water, collapse, producing the characteristic premonitory "cannonading," (3) steam forms below in sufficient quantity to cause the surface to overflow, thus the pressure is lessened in all parts of the tube, and (4) the great burst of steam ensuing, ejects all the water from the tube, (5) the steam follows and while the tube is filling for another eruption, there is no activity other than occasional puffs of steam.

From the Upper Basin to Yellowstone Lake
the road leads up the Firehole River to

Kepler Cascade, less than two miles distant, whose waters form a series of enchanting falls, aggregating 100 to 150 feet in height.

Lone Star Geyser, off the main road, is visited only as a side trip. Its cone, twelve feet high, has a large central opening and numerous small ones from which water is thrown. The cone is its principal attraction, although the eruptions are at times 75 feet high.



KEPLER CASCADE

10111

At a point eight miles from Upper Basin is **Norris Pass** through which a trail leads south to Shoshone Lake. **Craig Pass** is one-half mile further.

Isa Lake is next seen; its waters flow to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from the summit of the Continental Divide. **Two Ocean Pond**, a similar lake, is also on the summit of this range a few miles south of Yellowstone Lake.

The **Continental Divide**, crossed twice between the Upper Basin and Yellowstone Lake, extends from Canada to Mexico. It enters the Yellowstone Park near the Western Entrance and passes through the reserve to its southern border forming the water-shed between Yellowstone Lake and the headwaters of Snake River.

Shoshone Point affords a most commanding view. It overlooks the country to the south, Shoshone Lake in a



ISA LAKE

13017

beautiful valley, and the Teton Mountains many miles south.

From Shoshone Point the road again crosses the continental divide at a "pass" so level that it is difficult to know when the summit is reached.

Shoshone Lake has an area of about 12 square miles, and a very irregular shore line. Shoshone Geyser Basin on the west shore of the Lake has several large geysers and numerous interesting springs. It is reached by trail from Lone Star Geyser.

On a clear day from Shoshone Point may be seen the snow-capped Teton Mountains, fifty miles distant, that form a portion of the boundary between the states of Wyoming and Idaho, their dizzy heights overtopping all other peaks of the region.



UNION GEYSER, SHOSHONE BASIN

13027

Lake View.—A mile from Thumb Bay one catches the first glimpse of Yellowstone Lake. From this point David E. Folsom, of the Folsom and Cook exploring party in 1869, says:

“As we were about departing on our homeward trip we ascended the summit of a neighboring hill and took a final look at Yellowstone Lake. Nestled among the forest-crowned hills which bounded our vision lay this inland sea, its crystal waves dancing and sparkling in the sunlight as if laughing with joy for their wild freedom. It is a scene of transcendent beauty which has been viewed by but few white men, and we felt glad to have looked upon it before its primeval solitude should be broken by the crowds of pleasure seekers which at no distant day will throng its shores.”

At the **Thumb** there are several geyser cones, paint pots and springs.

The **Lake Shore Geyser** plays at intervals several feet high. The **Fishing Cone**, named by the Expedition of 1870, has a boiling spring in its centre which projects



YELLOWSTONE LAKE

12766

above, and is surrounded by the cold water of the Lake. This is the famous place where fishermen stood and, after catching trout in the Lake, boiled them while still on the hook (a practice now prohibited by law.)

The highway from the Southern entrance of the Park meets the main loop road here.

Four miles toward Moran the **Continental Divide** is crossed once more, and at 9.6 miles Lewis Lake is reached. There is a good camping ground at this point.

Lewis Falls may be viewed from the bridge over the Lewis River, 13.2 miles from the Thumb.

Moose Fall at 22.1 miles also is well worth seeing. It is reached by a footpath 100 yards down Crawfish Creek.

Southern Boundary of Yellowstone Park, is 23.6 miles from the main loop road of the park, and 25.5 miles north of Jackson Hole, which is at Moran, Wyoming.

Mt. Moran, one of the large peaks of the Teton range, was named for the great American painter, Thomas Moran, whose canvasses have so truly depicted the greater features of the West. In 1917 a party of climbers scaled this mountain as far as the big central glacier for the purpose of determining its extent. Emerson Hough, writer, Huntley Child of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, Robert C. Reamer, architect of the Old Faithful Inn and the Grand Canyon Hotel, I. L. Peil, Advertising Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, Howard H. Hays, now owner of the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, Charles d'Emery and the author reached the glacier.

It was their unanimous verdict that Jackson Lake in its towering mountain setting, would soon draw to its shores hundreds of recreationists not alone for the romantic interest that attaches to this former rendezvous of the bad men of the West, but for its grandeur, picturesqueness and the opportunities for mountain climbing, fishing and trail riding.



MOOSE FALL

17221



JACKSON LAKE AND TETON MTS.

10001

The **Government Dam** recently completed at Moran has raised the water level of Jackson Lake several feet, increasing the volume of water in this already large natural reservoir to such an extent that the flow of the Snake River is made suitable for vast irrigating projects along its course many miles away.

The **Grand Teton**, 13,691 feet, is the rugged peak lying to the southward across Jackson Lake.

From the Thumb the road leads northeast along the shore of Yellowstone Lake.

The **Natural Bridge** is passed 3.2 miles from the Lake Hotel. It spans a small creek and looks quite symmetrical from the lower side. Its abutments are thirty feet apart, and the arch sixty feet high.

The **Yellowstone Lake** is the largest at its elevation (7,741 ft.) in the world with the exception of Lake



MT. MORAN, JACKSON LAKE

10002

Titicaca, Peru. It is twenty miles long and of very irregular outline. The snow-capped Absaroka Mountains rise to altitudes of ten or eleven thousand feet from the eastern shore.

Several islands dot the surface of this icy sheet of water, Stevenson and Frank Islands being the largest. The Yellowstone River is its principal affluent and sole outlet, its upper portion draining a considerable area tributary to the lake on the southeast. The vast body of water thus accumulated in this natural mountain reservoir furnishes a never-failing water volume for one of the grandest of the Missouri's tributaries.

In the mountain range on the east side of the lake can be seen the **Sleeping Giant**, formed of the peaks of Saddle Mountain and a mountain range several miles nearer.



AUTOMOBILE STAGES AT CODY

17199



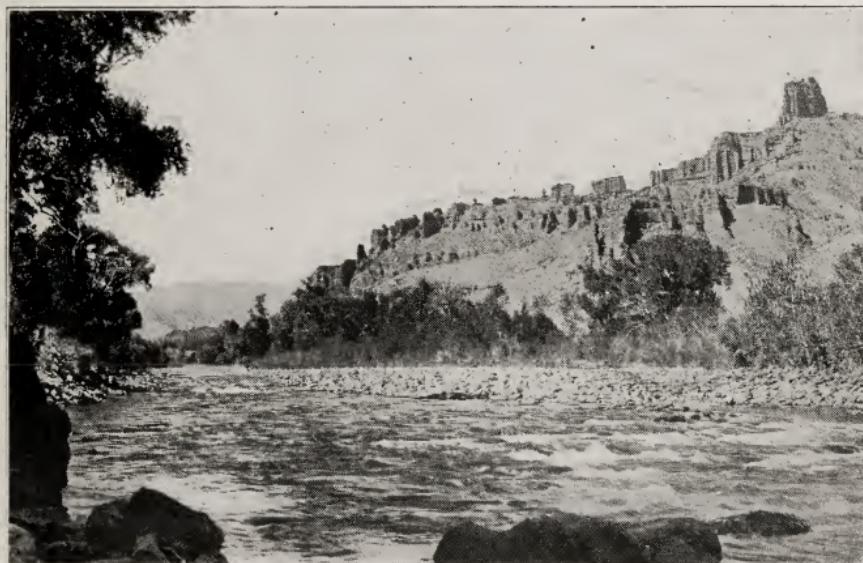
SHOSHONE CANYON

17235

TOUR OF THE PARK
FROM THE EASTERN ENTRANCE

Cody, Wyo., founded by the late Col. Wm. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is near the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad branch. From Cody the automobile highway leads up the Shoshone River 55.2 miles to the eastern boundary of Yellowstone Park. To the main loop road in the Park it is 82.2 miles.

Burlington Cody Cafe, at the railroad depot, is nearly a mile from Cody proper, on the opposite side of the Shoshone River. (To use the Motorists' Log of this interesting drive set mileage indicator at 0.5 at the Shoshone River Bridge. The complete Log appears in the front part of this book.)



THE HOLY CITY



SHOSHONE HIGHWAY TUNNEL

17236

At 6.9 miles the first tunnel of six on this road is met in winding through the precipitous Shoshone canyon.

Shoshone Dam, at 7.6 miles, 328 feet in height, is the second highest in the world. Its top is 200 feet long and ten feet thick, while its base is only 80 feet long and 108 feet thick. The immense reservoir created by the dam makes possible the irrigation of vast tracts of land along the course of Shoshone River.

At 29.2, seven-tenths of a mile past the **Overhanging Rock Cliff**,

the irregular rock formations of the **Holy City** are seen at the right.

Thor's Anvil at 29.8 and the Thousand Foot Cliff at 30.6 are next passed.

At 42.6 the Elephant Head and the Mutilated Hand both formed in the eroded rock are seen toward the north.

Chimney Rock at 43.2 by the roadside is the next prominent feature.

Pahaska Tepee, 52.9, Buffalo Bill's lodge, breathes the romance of that picturesque figure in Western history. It is near the junction of the North Fork of the Shoshone River and Middle Creek, 53 miles from Cody and about two miles east of the Park boundary.



PAHASKA TEPEE LODGE

16408

Eastern Boundary, 55.2 miles from Cody and 27 miles from the main loop road in the Park, is crossed at a point on Middle Creek, from which the road climbs steadily to an elevation of 8,650 feet at

Sylvan Pass, at 62.9 miles. Lake Eleanor at 63.6, Sylvan Lake at 65.2 and Turbid Lake at 75.6 are next passed; before reaching the main loop road are the Osprey's Nest at 76.3 and the Fishing Bridge over the Yellowstone River at 82.0 miles.

From the **Main Loop Road** junction, at 82.2, the right (north) road leads to the Grand Canyon, and the left road to Yellowstone Lake. (The usual plan in making the complete park tour is to visit the Grand Canyon next, then go via Tower Fall to Mammoth Hot Springs and on around the loop.)



SYLVAN LAKE

17296

From the lake to the Grand Canyon the road follows the Yellowstone River through Hayden Valley.

Mud Volcano is 6 miles from the Junction on the mountain side; its funnel-shaped crater 30 feet deep, partly filled with a lead-colored mass of mud in violent agitation, produces an effect at once repulsive and fascinating. In 1898 violent eruptions occurred, which plastered surrounding trees with mud.

Green Gable Spring, a few rods north of Mud Volcano is a beautiful, overflowing hot pool beneath a natural green colored rock gable. Its peacefulness pleasantly contrasts with the violence of the Mud Valcano.

The **Chittenden Bridge** across Yellowstone River is the longest Melan arch in the world. The road leads across this bridge to the Grand Canyon Camp and Artist Point, from which one may enjoy by far the best view of the Fall and Canyon.



THE CHITTENDEN BRIDGE

17054

Grand Canyon Camp, one of the largest tent cities in the park, is within walking distance of the Upper Fall, the trail to the foot of the Great Fall and to Artist Point. Horseback rides, fishing trips, and photographing jaunts are among the popular pastimes here. At the camp each night is a large outdoor camp fire whose crackling embers syncopate the music of the dance within.

The **Upper Fall** has a perpendicular drop of 109 feet, and the water, striking a shelving rock at the bottom of the abyss, shoots out rocket-like. Above the fall a jutting point affords an excellent view of the rapids and the foaming waters rushing over the precipice. A footpath leads to the bottom of the Upper Fall, where very fine brook trout fishing may be had. Midway between this point and the Lower Fall, Cascade Creek



GRAND CANYON CAMP

15040

enters the river. Crystal Fall below the bridge is 130 feet high.

The **Grand Canyon Hotel** was first opened to the public June 15th, 1911, at a cost of over three-quarters of a million dollars. It accommodates six hundred guests.

Spending the day at this hotel is a pleasure. A cozy foyer, extensive lounge and capacious dining room are all elegantly furnished and of novel architecture. Adjoining the main building is the lounge, where concerts and dances are held. It is remarkable that so many miles from any railroad hotels can be so well equipped as to rival the best city hostelries.

Brink of the Fall reached by a 494 foot stairway on the hotel side (northern) of the canyon affords a splendid view of Point Lookout and Red Rock at the left, and



UPPER FALL OF THE YELLOWSTONE

10558 7

Artist Point nearly two miles away on the right side of the gorge.

Grand View.—There are many projections between Lookout and Inspiration Points from which glimpses of the canyon may be had. Grand View is about midway nearly opposite **Artist Point**.

Inspiration Point is considered the best place from which to see and appreciate the immensity of the canyon.

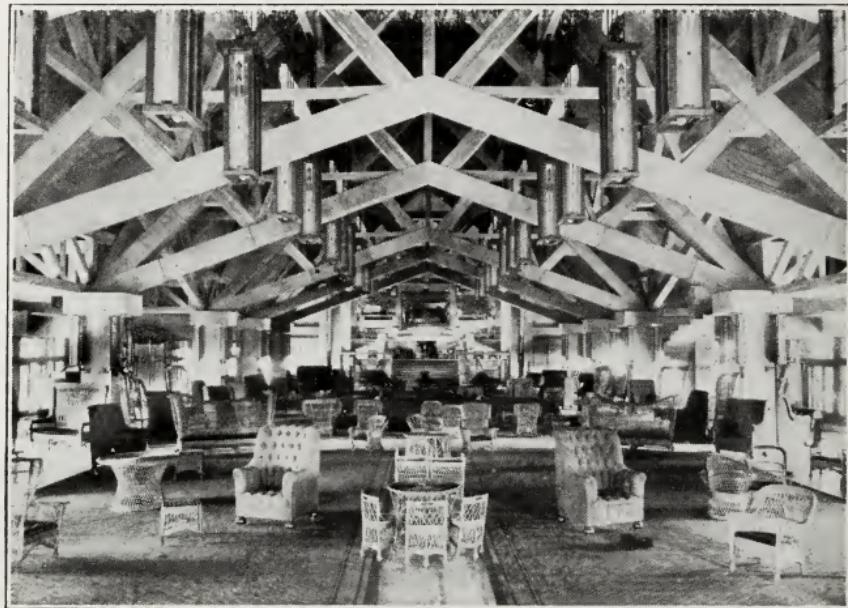
Glacial Bowlder, passed on the drive to Inspiration Point, bespeaks the great transporting power of the glaciers.

Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt describes as follows his conception of what Thomas Moran has said to be the most brilliantly colored landscape in existence:



GRAND CANYON HOTEL

14056



GRAND CANYON HOTEL LOUNGE

13073



GREAT FALL, 308 FT.

14069

"Look yonder! That is the Lower Fall of the Yellowstone. It is not the grandest in the world, but there is none more beautiful. There is not the breadth and dash of Niagara, nor is there the enormous depth of leap of some of the waterfalls of the Yosemite. But here is majesty of its own kind, and beauty, too. On either side are vast pinnacles of sculptured rock. There, where the rock opens for the river, its waters are compressed from a width of 200 feet between the Upper and Lower Fall, to less than 100 feet when it takes the plunge. The shelf of rock over which it leaps is absolutely level. The water seems to wait a moment on its verge; then it passes, with a single bound, 308 feet into the gorge below. It is a sheer, unbroken compact, shining mass of silver foam. But your eyes are all the while distracted from the fall itself, great and beautiful as it is, to its marvelous setting; to the surprising, overwhelming canyon into which the river leaps, and through which it flows, dwindling to but a foamy ribbon there in its appalling depths. As you cling there to this jutting rock, the fall is already many hundred feet below you. The fall unrolls its whiteness down amid the canyon glooms. * * * * * These rocky sides are almost perpendicular; indeed, in many places the boiling springs have gouged them out so as to leave overhanging cliffs and tables at the top. Take a stone and throw it over; you have to wait long before you hear it strike. Nothing more awful have I



GRAND CANYON FROM BRINK OF FALL

15049

ever seen than the yawning of that chasm. And the stillness, solemn as midnight, profound as death. The water dashing there, as in a kind of agony, against these you cannot hear. The mighty distance lays the finger of silence on its white lips. You are oppressed with a sense of danger. It is as though the vastness would soon force you from the rock to which you cling. The silence, the sheer depth, the gloom burden you. It is a relief to feel the firm earth beneath your feet again, as you carefully crawl back from your perching place.

"But this is not all, nor is the half yet told. As soon as you can stand it, go out on that jutting rock again and mark the sculpturing of God upon those vast and solemn walls. By dash of wind and wave, by forces of the frost, by file of snow plunge and glacier and mountain torrents, by the hot breath of boiling springs, those walls have been cut into the most various and surprising shapes. I have seen the 'middle age' castles along the Rhine; there those castles are reproduced exactly. I have seen the soaring summit of the great cathedral spires in the country beyond the sea; there they stand in prototype, only loftier and more sublime.



GREAT FALL AND PT. LOOKOUT

10120

"And then, of course, and almost beyond all else, you are fascinated by the magnificence and utter opulence of color. Those are not simple gray and hoary depths, and reaches and domes and pinnacles of sullen rock. The whole gorge flames. It is as though rainbows had fallen out of the sky and hung themselves there like glorious banners. The underlying color is the clearest yellow; this flushes onward into orange. Down at the base the deepest mosses unroll their draperies of the most vivid green; browns, sweet and soft, do their blending; white rocks stand spectral; turrets of rock shoot up as crimson as though they were drenched through with blood. It is a wilderness of color. It is impossible that even the pencil of an artist can tell it.

"Through nearly all the hours of that afternoon until the sunset shadows came, and afterwards amid the moonbeams, I waited there, clinging to that rock, jutting out into that overpowering, gorgeous chasm. I was appalled and fascinated, afraid, and yet compelled to cling there. It was an epoch in my life "

Mount Washburn, altitude 10,388 feet, the famous park promontory, is the highest mountain in the



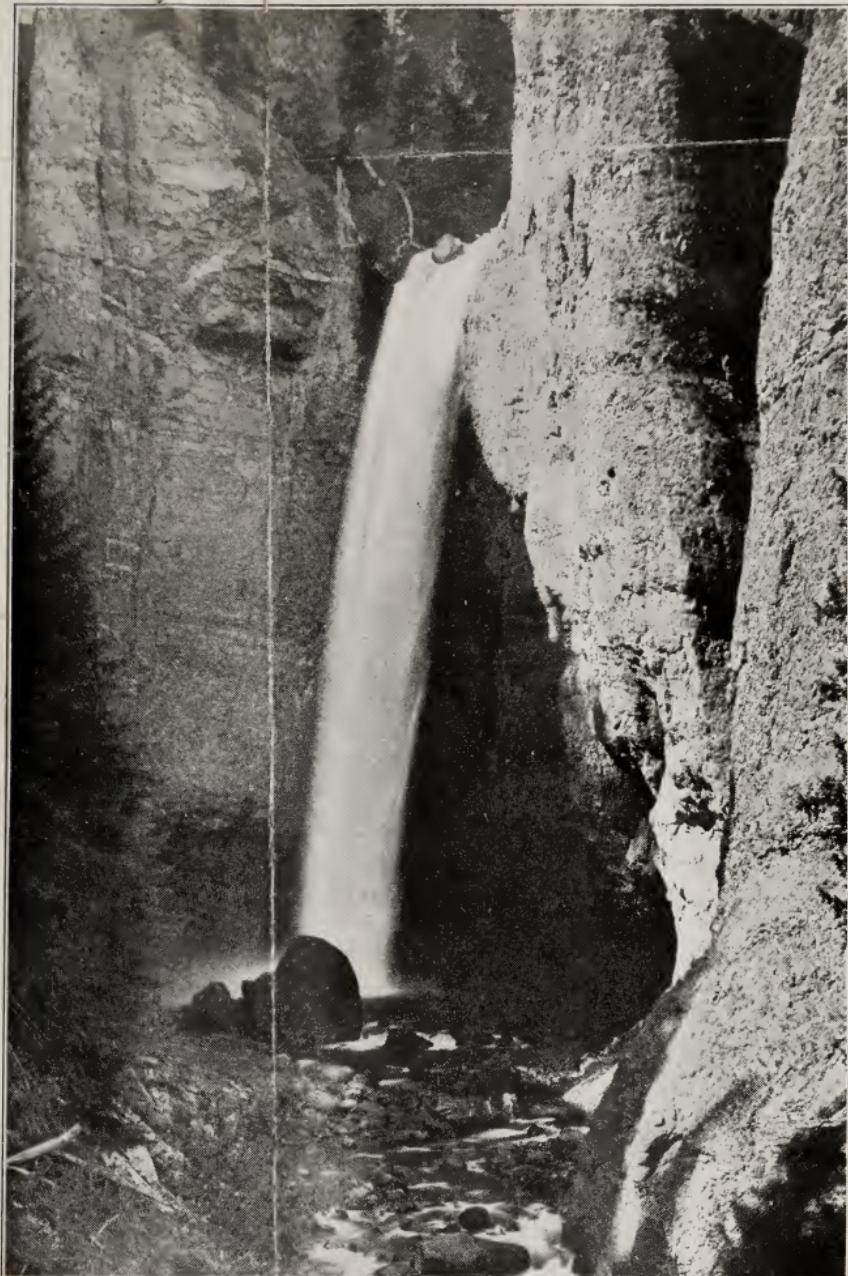
MT. WASHBURN ROADWAY

13019

park which may be climbed by auto. From the Grand Canyon Hotel to the summit of this mountain many thrills are experienced in driving for the first time up this steep incline of ten miles. The usual route, however, is not over the summit of the mountain, but through **Dunraven Pass** midway between Dunraven Peak and Mount Washburn. By this pass the distance to Tower Fall is 18.9 miles.

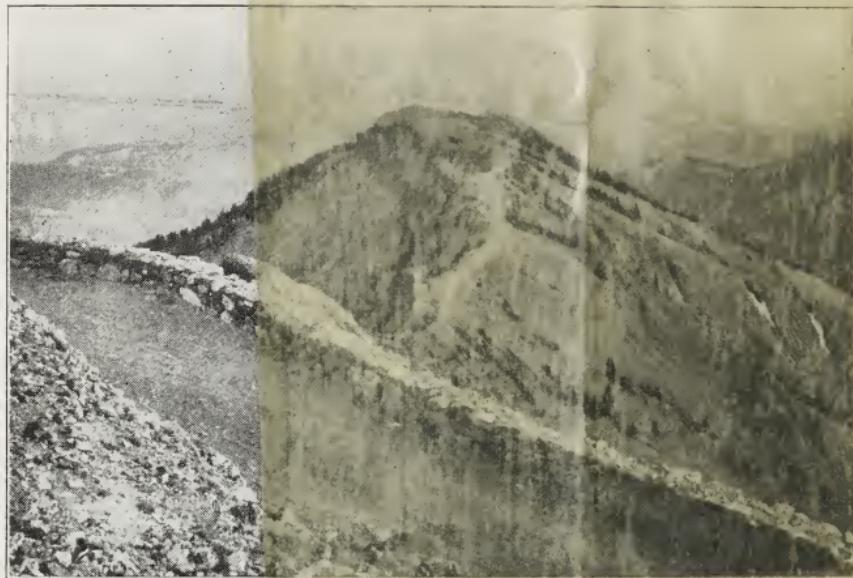
Haynes Tower Fall Picture Shop and Information Station is the first stopping place. Cars may be parked here while the walk down a trail to Tower Fall is made. This site is desirable as a camping place for those who have with them their camping equipment. Fishing at the mouth of Tower Creek attracts those anglers whose pleasure is catching the larger and gamier specimens.

Tower Fall is 132 feet high; near it are the tall rock spires which gave this fall its name.



TOWER FALL, 132 FT.

10564



SOUTH FROM MT. WASHBURN, 10,388 FT.

16276

Camp Roosevelt, operated by the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, is three miles further on near the point where the branch road leads to the Buffalo Farm 10.7 miles from the camp.

The **Petrified Trees** are situated one half mile south of the main roadway, 16.7 miles from Mammoth Hot Springs; they are two large standing stumps on the hill-side.

It is 16.7 miles to Mammoth Hot Springs from the Petrified Trees, an interesting drive through the canyon of the East Gardiner River, then over the high steel bridge which spans the Middle Gardiner River, two miles east on Mammoth.

ANIMALS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK

ALTHOUGH unfenced, Yellowstone Park is the largest and best game preserve in North America. Being suited to the habits of such a large number of species of large and small animals, it preserves them in their natural state free from the molestation of the hunter. With exception of the Mountain Lion and Coyote, both of which are very harmful to the young of the other large game, especially the young Mountain Sheep, Elk, Deer and Antelopes, all animals that naturally inhabit this remarkable region are protected in every possible way. All hunters and poachers are rigidly excluded, and in winter, when procuring forage is difficult, the Elk and Antelope are supplied with hay. On account of the fact that the buffalo is fast becoming extinct throughout the country, a corral has been constructed near Mammoth



A CROSS BEAR



TREED

16348

Hot Springs for a small herd of these animals, where it is hoped they will multiply and be perpetuated.

Of the bears that inhabit the park in great numbers, the **Grizzly**, or **Silver Tip**, easily deserves first mention; it is the most celebrated of all the bears in the world. Although it is said that more hunters have been maimed and killed by the Grizzly than all other bears of the world combined, he seems to realize that he is being protected and does very little harm in the park.

Unless he is cornered, or thinks he is cornered, he will invariably flee from man. The high shoulders, powerful proportions and grizzly-gray hair easily distinguish him from the others. He is a great traveler, swims well, but is unable to climb trees; his food consists of practically anything he can chew, but he is decidedly partial to berries and fruits of all kinds.

The **Black Bear** is jet black all over except his nose, which is brown; however, a confusing fact about the Black Bear is that frequently its color runs into brown, or cinnamon colors. In one litter there have been found cubs both black and brown. When of a brown color it is called the **Cinnamon Bear**; both are smaller than the Grizzly, are good climbers and, though usually timid, fight



BUFFALO STAMPEDE

16181

in a rough and tumble fashion, with much roaring and growling.

The **Buffalo** or **American Bison**, which but a few years ago grazed in countless thousands on the Western plains, are now counted in tens; only a score or more remain in their natural state—straggling remnants of perhaps the stateliest species of hoofed animals in America; these are roaming over secluded areas in the park unmolested and are seldom seen.

The **Prong-horned Antelope**, found only in North America, lives in isolated bands in but few localities in the Rocky Mountains, chiefly in the Yellowstone Park. This keen-eyed animal, fleet of foot and timid, will doubtless soon become extinct in all places but the park; as it does not endure in captivity it must be preserved in its wild state. Like the Elk, Deer and Caribou, the Prong-horned Antelope sheds its horns each year, and they are renewed each year.



BAND OF ELK IN WINTER

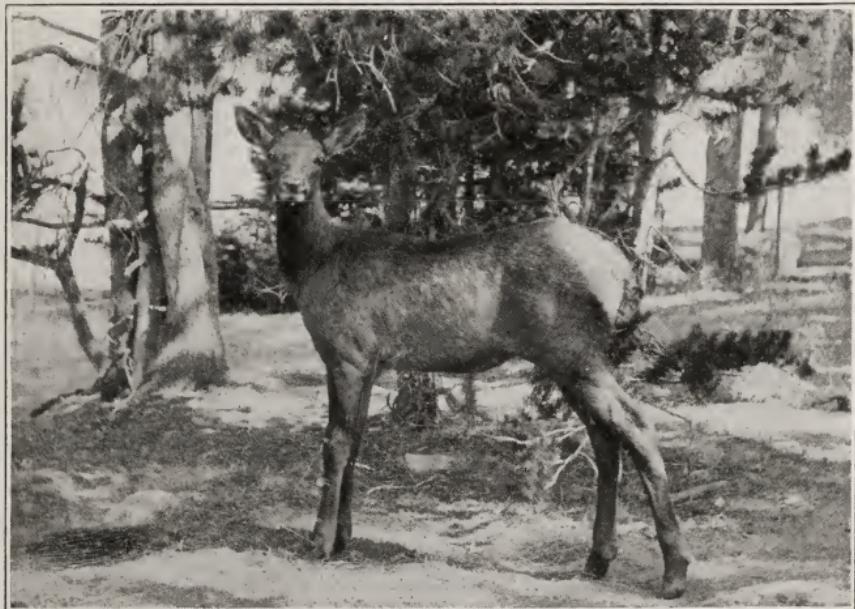
16621

Big Horn Sheep, or Mountain Sheep, are found where the scenery is grandest in high mountain places where none but bold and reckless climbers would dare to go. Its young are reared in the highest and most inaccessible places, and as a result, the larger birds are their only dangerous enemy. Bands of Mountain Sheep frequent the high bluffs overlooking Gardiner Canyon at the northern part of the park. They are also found in a few widely separated localities in the Rocky Mountains from British Columbia to Mexico. No other wild animal has circling horns; those of the Mountain sheep make nearly a complete circle and are built round and very heavy.

There are thousands of **American Elk, or Wapiti,** in Yellowstone Park, several photographs having been taken showing groups of several hundred. The Elk is

as tall as a horse, handsomely formed, has a luxurious mane and imposing antlers. Even the young of this species are stately; they "step about with the air of a game cock." It seems remarkable that horns of such great size can be grown to maturity in a few months, to be lost and regrown each year. It is not uncommon for tourists to see Elk and Deer from the roadside while driving over the main highways of the park.

The **Deer** attracts fully as much if not more attention than the Elk on the part of the traveler; two members of the Deer family are prominent in the park, the **Black-tailed**, or **Mule Deer**, and the **White-tailed Deer**. The former has larger antlers, consisting of two Y's on each horn. The coat of the Black-tailed Deer is steel gray in winter and gray brown in summer. Except in the park it is being destroyed much faster than it



A YOUNG ELK

10152



A PARK DEER

13051

breeds, which means an early extinction of this species. The White-tailed Deer, unlike the Mule Deer, is a skulker; it hides in the brush and carries its head low, so seldom is seen. Its name is derived from its long bushy tail, which is white underneath and pointed.

The most widely known member of the cat family in North America is the **Puma**, or **Mountain Lion**; it makes its den among the rocks or in the dense forests and preys upon every creature that can be killed and eaten, doing much harm to the young Elk, Deer, Mountain Sheep and Antelopes. The Mountain Lion is a good climber; it is tall for its weight, thin-sided and on an average about seven feet long from tip to tip. In color it is a brownish drab. On account of the diligent work on the part of the park authorities, this harmful animal is becoming practically extinct in the reserve.

Coyotes, like the Mountain Lion, prey upon the young of many valuable species; they, too, are "shot on sight" by the scouts and cavalrymen in the park. They are numerous in the lower altitudes of the park; not infrequently their dog-like yelping is heard in the vicinity of the hotels. Washouts and holes in the sides of ravines furnish dens for the coyote, which multiplies with comparative rapidity, having from five to seven puppies each year.

Of the small fur-bearing animals in the park, there are the Otter, Mink, Weasel, Marten, Skunk and Badger.

The **Otter**, being fond of water and living chiefly on fish, makes its home usually under the roots of a large tree overhanging the banks of a stream. It has webbed feet and a thick, flat tail for use in swimming. The fur of the Otter is very fine and of a dark brown color.

The **Mink**, unlike the Otter, is not aquatic, it preys on small mammals and fish when it can procure them, but lives chiefly on birds; it is smaller than the Otter, and



ANTELOPES NEAR NORTHERN ENTRANCE

10148



BEAVER HOUSE IN WINTER

16626

its fur, which is yellowish or dark brown, is highly prized.

The **Common Weasel**, or **Ermine**, is a small, long-bodied animal with short legs, the smallest member of the Marten family. It kills grouse, ducks, rabbits and other animals, some ten times its own size, and is considered the most vicious of all animals. In summer its coat is brown, but white in winter, a striking manifestation of Nature's plan of protection.

The **Marten** lives on small rodents, birds and eggs, and spends so much time in the trees that it is often called the **Pine Marten**. Its habitat is on rugged and rocky forest-covered mountains, seldom in open country.

The **Common Skunk** is of conspicuous jet black color, with two wide stripes of white running lengthwise over its back; its fur is becoming valuable on account of

the scarcity of Otter, Beaver, Mink and Marten; before being used, however, the white portions are dyed black.

The **Badger** has a broad, flat back, and like the Weasel, has very short legs and is very savage. It lives in burrows and feeds on squirrels and other ground game of every description. Along the park highways the **Tree Squirrel** is often seen, while the **Rock Squirrel** (Chipmunk) is likewise abundant. The **Ground Squirrel** lives in the open country in places like Swan Lake Valley, and is seldom seen in rocky places or in the trees.

The **Woodchuck**, or **Ground Hog** is much larger than any squirrel and is of a rich brown color. He is often seen by the roadside sunning himself near his burrow. In autumn he does not store up a winter's supply of provisions like the squirrel, but takes on a quantity of fat under the skin, then goes quietly to sleep in his burrow for four or five months when the winter is severest, hibernating like the bear.

The **Beaver** is celebrated for his engineering skill in building dams, some of great extent, for the purpose of providing in streams a safe refuge from its enemies. He constructs a water entrance to his house and a place below the freezing line for his winter supply of food. The Beaver is easily recognized by its broad, hairless tail, which it uses in swimming. It is not uncommon for Beavers to fell trees which are as much as a foot in diameter, by gnawing, and it is said that they cut them so they will fall toward their pond. The favorite bark prized by them in the park is the aspen. Beaver dams are seen from the roadway in Willow Park, in Beaver Lake at the foot of Obsidian Cliff, and in several other places in the reserve. The Beavers themselves are seldom seen during the day-time, or in fact at any other time; they work in the evening, beginning about an hour before sundown.

The **Muskrat**, chief member of the family of mice and rats in the park, is found along the banks of streams where burrows can conveniently be made. They are

quite as at home in the water as Beavers, and like the Beavers they have powerful tails which serve as the motive power in swimming. Muskrat fur when dyed a rich brown black, plucked and dressed, is known as "French seal."

Porcupines until recently have been abundant in the park; their disappearance leads to the theory that they have moved to other localities for some unexplained reason, rather than that they have suddenly become extinct.

They live chiefly upon bark and are equally at home in the tree-top or on the ground. It is known that the Porcupine has caused the death of more than one Mountain Lion and Lynx by means of its quills; any animal attempting to bite the Porcupine gets its mouth filled with spines, which prevent its eating, causing death by starvation. It has been stated that the quills are thrown by the Porcupines; this, however, is not the fact. When attacked he huddles into a ball completely covered with quills and strikes his adversary with his tail, at the same time lodging in him many painful spines.

Reptiles are rare in the park region, and it is a comforting fact that the Rattlesnake is not found above 6,000 feet altitude. The average altitude in the park is 8,000 feet.

BIRDS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.



EAGLE NEST ROCK

10071

tration shows an Osprey's nest in Gardiner Canyon, which since the early days has had the misleading name of Eagle Nest Rock.

Wild Ducks and Geese are frequently seen from the roadways; and on Yellowstone Lake are many water fowl.

"Large numbers of the Canada geese have reared their young in the park and showed little fear of molestation by visitors. Also ducks of many varieties. Pelicans and gulls occupy the entire surface of one small island in Yellowstone Lake as their nursery. More than seventy species of birds come to the park to rear their young."—
GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG.

While the variety of birds in Yellowstone Park is large, only a few of each kind are seen. The most important ones are the Eagle, Osprey, Sea Gull, Pelican, Vulture, Goose, Swan, Crane, Crow, Raven, Magpie, Lark, Blue-jay, Blackbird, Robin, Grouse, Pheasant, and a large variety of ducks.

The Osprey, or Fish Hawk, usually builds its nest on inaccessible pinnacles and tree-tops near lakes and streams. The accompanying illus-

FISH AND FISHING

The United States Fish Commission has had an important part in making Yellowstone Park one of the foremost resorts for the angler in America. With the exception of Yellowstone Lake and River, practically none of the streams or lakes had native trout, or fish of any kind, in their waters before the Commission stocked them. Since 1890 more than 100,000 fry have been planted in the various streams, and in 1904 a fish hatchery was built at the West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake.

In explanation of the lack of fish in this region, which seems so well suited to their habits, David S. Jordan in 1889 wrote as follows:

"The streams of the park are for the most part among the coldest and clearest of the Rocky Mountains, and apparently in every way suitable for the growth of trout, yet, with exception of the Yellowstone itself, all these streams are destitute of fish life. The plateau is fringed with cataracts which no fish can ascend; each stream has a canyon and waterfall near the point where it exchanges the hard bed of lava for the softer rock below. So the best of trout streams for an area of 1,500 square miles are left without trout, because their natural inhabitants cannot get to them."

Today practically all of the streams in the reserve are well stocked, and afford excellent sport for the angler. Among the varieties of trout are: Rainbow, Brook, Loch Leven, Von Behr, and the native trout; while in the Madison River, near the Western Entrance, are the Grayling, and in the Gardiner River the White fish.

Regulations governing fishing prohibit the use of any other means than the hook and line; no one person is allowed to catch more than twenty fish in one day, and all fish under 8 inches in length must be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish.

YELLOWSTONE TREES

The forests which cover a large portion of Yellowstone Park are chiefly of one species, the **Black Pine** (*Pinus Murrayana*), sometimes called the Lodge Pole pine on account of its proneness to grow high with very few branches. Over burnt areas it is the first to spring up; and it grows with comparative rapidity.

Next in importance is the **Balsam** (*Abies subalpina*), found to large extent on steep slopes and in moist places, flourishing near the snow fields. It is considered the most beautiful tree in the park forests.

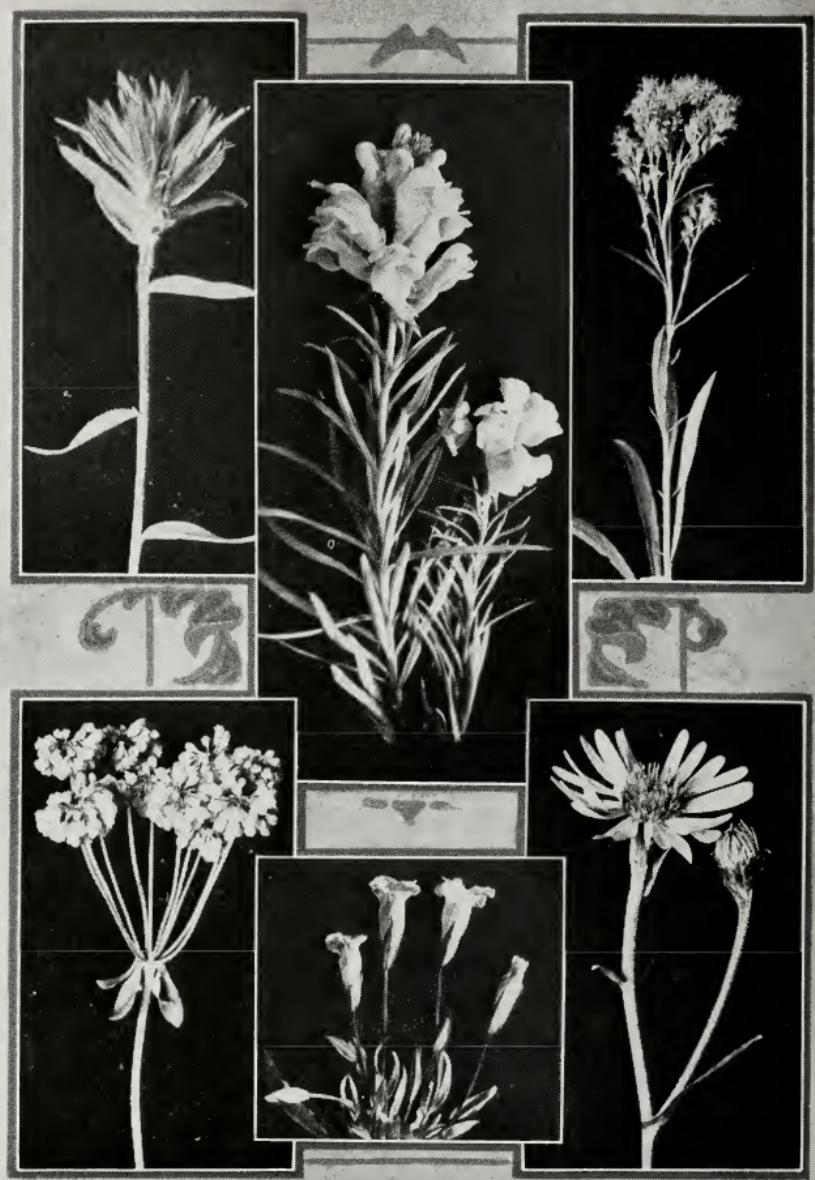
The **White Pine** (*Pinus flexilis*), unlike the balsam, flourishes best in the lower altitudes. It is a hardy but not especially ornamental tree; specimens are seen along the Gardiner River and in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs.

The **Cedar** (*Juniperus scopulorum*), is seen near Mammoth Hot Springs. It is extremely slow growing, and while of little commercial value, it is attractive on account of its ancient, gnarled appearance.

Another species of cedar which is common throughout the park is in appearance more like a shrub than a tree—the *Juniperus sibirica*. It is a rich green in color, grows close to the ground and spreads in all directions from the center.

Other trees of less importance are the Dwarf Maple, Quaking Aspen, Willow and Alder.

Forest growths in the park are for the most part stunted; and are of little value as lumber, although the black pine is used extensively for poles and fuel, the latter use being made of the dead and down timber, which is abundant.



PAINT BRUSH
14025
WILD BUCKWHEAT
14022

BUTTER AND EGGS
14019
GENTIAN
14024

GOLDEN ROD
14026
ASTER
14020

FLOWERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Yellowstone flowers, occurring as they do in almost countless varieties, and in forms frequently quite different from those customary in lower altitudes, afford exceptionally good material for botanical study.

"A plant is not to be studied as an absolutely dead thing, but rather as a sentient being. . . . Since man has learned that the universal brotherhood of life includes himself as the highest link in the chain of organic creation, his interest in all things that live and move and have a being has greatly increased. . . . He sees in each of the millions of living forms with which the earth is teeming, the action of many of the laws which are operating in himself; and has learned that to a great extent his welfare is dependent on these seemingly insignificant relations; that in ways undreamed of a century ago they affect human progress."—CLARENCE MOORES WEED.

One of the most beautiful flowers of the region is the **Fringed Gentian** (*Gentiana elegans*), which grows in profusion in the low, moist meadows and in the vicinity of the geysers. Although usually of a beautiful blue color, specimens have been found in the park which are pure white; these being highly prized by collectors. The Gentian has been chosen for the state flower of Wyoming; its name is from Gentius, King of Illyria, who is credited with having first discovered its medicinal virtue.

The state flower of Montana is the **Bitter-Root** (*Lewisia rediviva*), which gives the name to the Bitter-root Mountains and river. It grows abundantly on the hills in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs and flowers in June and July. The flower grows close to the ground and is of a delicate pink color. Its roots, which are fleshy and farinaceous, have been used extensively for food by the Indians. The name Lewisia is in honor of Capt. Lewis of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition.

The **Evening Primrose** (*Oenothera muricata*) is usually found in dry localities, as in Golden Gate Canyon and Snow Pass; although white, or pale yellow, at first,

it later turns a delicate rose color and is very fragrant. It has four delicate, spreading petals, and is about two and one-half inches across; the blossoms appear only in the evening and lie close to the ground.

The true **Forget-Me-Not** (*Mysotis alpestris*) grows only in the higher altitudes in the park, although similar flowers are common throughout the region; along the Yellowstone River and on the sides of Mt. Washburn it is very common, growing in thick clusters close to the ground. Its color is pale blue usually, though in some places it is very dark. The name is from the words "mouse" and "ear," due to the fact that in some species the leaves are short and soft.

The **Harebell** (*Campanula rotundifolia*) grows in the moist, rocky places along the roads, and in the uplands, being quite common in the park. Its bell-shaped flowers of a delicate blue adorn the tips of very slender stems; it blooms from June until September. The name "Campanula" is a diminutive of the Italian "campana," a bell.

The **Shooting Star** (*Dodecatheon meadia*) grows on moist, rocky places along the roads, in the open woods, and prairies of the park. In color it is a purplish-pink, sometimes white, and seems appropriately named, as the flowers nod with petals bent backward as if the flower were really darting through the air.

The **Larkspur** (*Delphinium*, several species), is quite abundant; it grows in open deciduous woods and prairies, is of dark blue color, and is popular in bouquets. This plant is considered poisonous to cattle and horses; its name "Delphinium" is from "Delphin" in allusion to the shape of the flower, which is not unlike the classic dolphin.

The "Mentzelia decapetala," a rare, night-blooming flower of exquisite beauty, grows in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs. The average specimen is four inches across, with ten petals, of a pale yellow color. Another species having five petals is found here, but less

commonly. A peculiarity of these plants is their long barbed leaves, which cause the flower to stick to one's coat without other means. Locally the "Mentzelia" has been erroneously called Night-Blooming Cereus.

The **False Dragon Head** (*Physostegia virginiana*), has large, rose or flesh-colored blossoms, which are showy, in general appearance resembling the False Fox-Glove. Its foliage is of a dark, glossy, green color, and it grows in the moist places near the streams and geysers.

The **Ground Phlox** (*Phlox subulata*), grows in many places along the roads, its habitat being in dry, rocky and sandy places. In color the Phlox is found both pink and white; several species occur in the park. The flowers are small, but grow in clusters over a bed of green close to the ground, producing a very striking effect.

The **Lupine** (*Lupinus perennis*) is very common. It is usually a deep purplish-blue, rarely white. Its habitat is in dry, sandy soil, where it grows abundantly. Lupine is derived from "lupus," a wolf, because these plants were thought to devour the fertility of the soil, while as a matter of fact they seem to prefer the less fertile spots.

The **Columbine** (*Aquilegia canadensis*), is considered one of the most exquisite flowers. It has been selected state flower of Colorado. The flowers are red outside and yellow within, and are large and showy. They are found in many sections of the park, in localities which are forested and rather high in altitude, as in the neighborhood of Mt. Washburn, Undine Falls and Bunsen Peak.

The **Painted Cup** (*Castilleja coccinea*), is usually an intense red, rarely yellow, and looks as though it had been just dipped in paint. It flourishes in shady, sandy places frequently in grassy patches, where its brilliant color is in marked contrast to the green.

A curious flower which may be dried and still preserve its apparent freshness indefinitely is the **Everlast-**

ing (*Antennaria diocia rosea*) of a pink, occasionally white color. It occurs in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs and Yellowstone Lake.

Buttercup (*Ranunculus montansis*), a pretty yellow flower, blooms in June and July and is found near the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Lake.

Umbrella Plant (*Eriogonum subalpinum*) occurs in several species throughout the park and blooms the greater part of the summer.

Dogtooth Violet (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) grows in the rich wet soil in the neighborhood of Swan Lake, in the open woods and thickets, and near the streams. The flower has six yellow long, pointed petals and is about two inches across. The stem is not leafed.

Other flowers of less importance in the park are the yellow pond lily, golden rod, clematis, ox-eye daisy, dandelion and late purple aster.



POSING

10142

HISTORICAL.

ALTHOUGH part of it was included in the great Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the Yellowstone Park was not then known to white men. Probably the first one who ever saw any of its hot springs or geysers was John Colter who left the celebrated Lewis and Clark Expedition, which was on its return to St. Louis, in 1806, and started for the headwaters of the Yellowstone River to trap and hunt. This lone adventurer passed northward in 1807 from the mouth of the Big Horn to the Forks of the Shoshone River where he discovered an immense tar spring; he continued on through a country where much hot spring and geyser phenomena exist and down the Yellowstone River to the ford at Tower Fall, thence out near the northeastern corner of what is now the National Park.

After four years of peril among the Indians and a miraculous escape from the hostile Blackfeet, he returned in 1810 to St. Louis. His wonderful tales were hard to believe and the place he described (which was thought to be the product of his imagination), was termed "Colter's Hell."

The Park had been described in part by some of the early hunters, but their knowledge of the place was limited, due to the fact, no doubt, that the region was so difficult to explore; and it is a fact worthy of note that until 1842 no written description of these geyser regions had ever appeared. But in that year the first description of the geysers was seen in print.

Who the author of the article was was unrevealed. In the year 1900, however, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, of St. Paul, the author of the wellknown "Wonderland Series of the Northern Pacific Railway" and of "The Trail of Lewis and Clark," discovered the identity of the writer. He was Warren A. Ferris of the American Fur Company, whose early home had been in western New York. In 1834 with two Indians he visited one of the geyser areas,

it is not definitely known which, and wrote the description noted which was first printed in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, in July, 1842, from which the Wasp, a Mormon paper of Nauvoo, Illinois, copied it without giving credit to the Messenger. Ferris died near Dallas, Texas, in 1873.

The next written account of the region appeared in 1844, based on information furnished by the noted Rocky Mountain guide, James Bridger:

"He (Bridger) gives a picture most romantic and enticing of the head waters of the Yellowstone," to quote from Gunnison's History of the Mormons, "A lake, sixty miles long, cold and pellucid, lies embosomed among high precipitous mountains. On the west side is a sloping plain, several miles wide, with clumps of trees and groves of pine. The ground resounds with the tread of horses. Geysers spout up seventy feet high, with terrific hissing noise, at regular intervals. Waterfalls are sparkling, leaping and thundering down the precipices, and collect in the pool below. The river issues from this lake, and for fifteen miles roars through the perpendicular canyon at the outlet. In this section are the 'Great Springs,' so hot that meat is readily cooked in them, and as they descend on successive terraces, afford at length delightful baths. On the other side is an acid spring, which gushes out in a river torrent; and below is a cave, that supplies 'vermillion' for savages in abundance."

Probably no other man in Bridger's time had such a comprehensive knowledge of the Park region.

Captain John Mullan mentions the Park geysers in his report to the government in 1853 and states that he visited them.

Captain W. F. Raynolds' Expedition could not penetrate the region when it attempted to explore it in 1860, on account of the snow encountered; the party encircled it however and learned much from the tales of hunters and trappers who had visited it. Captain Raynolds in his report on the "Exploration of the Yellowstone" in 1859-60 states regarding the "Munchausen Tales" about the Park:

"One was to this effect: 'In many parts of the country petrifications and fossils are very numerous, and, as a consequence, it was claimed that in some locality (I was not able to fix it definitely) a

large tract of sage is perfectly petrified, with all the leaves and branches in perfect condition, the general appearance of the plain being like that of the rest of the country, but all is stone; while the rabbits, sage hens and other animals usually found in such localities are still there, perfectly petrified, and as natural as when they were living; and, more wonderful still, the petrified bushes bear the most wonderful fruit; diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, etc., etc., as large as black walnuts, are found in abundance.'"

The following is taken from the report made to the late Dr. F. V. Hayden, chief of Geological Survey of Territories, by Henry Gannet, E. M., on the geographical field work of the U. S. Geological Survey during the season of 1878:

"The story of the remarkable fruit borne by these stone trees is not far from correct, the main difference between the story and the fact being that the fruit is borne on the outside and inside of the trunk of the trees, instead of on the ends of the branches. The mineral species are not as given in the story, either, but this is a matter of no vital importance. In the process of the silicification of



U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CAMP

14065

wood the last result of all is the production of quartz crystals. The trunk is converted totally into crystalline quartz, radiating from within outward, the crystals being all crowded out of shape. The inside and outside of the hollow cylinder of quartz, which represents the former tree, are covered with the characteristic quartz pyramids. Such products of silicification are very abundant in the Park, particularly on Amethyst Ridge, and are, undoubtedly, the stone fruit of the petrified trees and bushes. The crystals are colorless, amethystine or yellow, and according to the color, are known to the mountain men as diamonds, amethyst, topaz, etc. It is unnecessary to say that the part of the story relating to animal life was manufactured from the whole cloth.

"In 1863, Captain W. W. DeLacy, in command of a large party of prospectors, left Montana to prospect on the upper waters of the Snake. Striking that river near the junction of Henry's Fork, they followed up the main river through the canyon, prospected in Jackson's Hole, and, not finding gold in paying quantities, they broke up the party, some returning one way, some another. Captain DeLacy, with a portion of the party, followed up the Snake and Lewis Fork, discovering Lewis and Shoshone (DeLacy's) Lakes, the Shoshone and the Lower Basins. The geographical work done by Captain DeLacy on this trip was embodied in a map of Montana, drawn by himself, and published by authority of the territory in 1864-65, and the material thus made public was afterwards used by the land office in the compilation of maps of that region.

"The results of this trip seem to have attracted little or no attention, for we hear of no one going into the country until 1869, when the prospectors, Cook, Folsom and Peterson, made a prospecting tour through the Park. They followed the Yellowstone up to the mouth of the East Fork, then up the latter stream for a few miles, crossing over to the Yellowstone at the Great Falls; thence they went up this stream to the foot of the lake and around the east side of the latter to the extremity of the west arm; thence crossing over to Shoshone Lake and Lower Geyser Basin on the Madison or Firehole, and finally left the country by following down the Madison River."

Their story, written by David E. Folsom, and published in the Chicago Western Monthly for July, 1870, immediately attracted attention. The following summer a party, composed of prominent citizens of Montana, under the leadership of General Washburn, then Surveyor General of Montana, was made up for the purpose of exploring this region. Among the party were N. P. Langford, first superintendent of the Park, Cornelius Hedges, T. C. Everts, S. T. Hauser and Lieut. G. C. Doane.

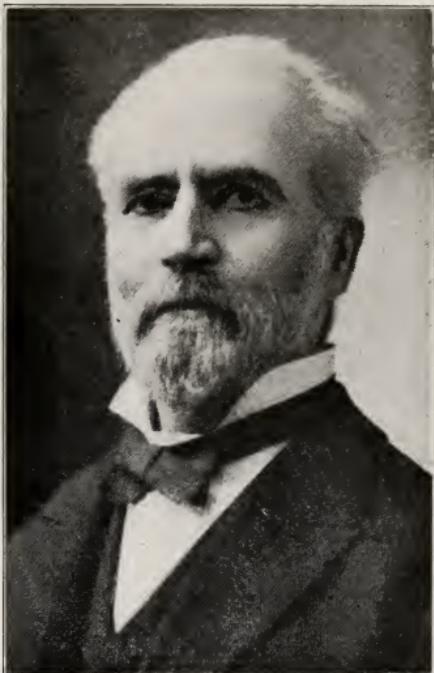
Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, of St. Paul, author and historian, in speaking of N. P. Langford's "The discovery of Yellowstone Park, 1870," (published by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul), says:

"In 1870 the Washburn party, escorted by a small contingent of U. S. Cavalry, ventured into the untrailed wilderness and mountain fastnesses now known as Yellowstone National Park. Adventures and hardships of varying sorts befell them; a near-tragedy and possible death afflicted them. They returned from a month's wanderings to electrify their countrymen with their tales of what Nature, unknown to us, had so marvelously accomplished through fire and ice in the long ago.

"Nathaniel P. Langford, my esteemed friend of years, who so recently followed the winding trail across the Shadowy Divide, was the diarist of the party who, most assiduously, and with a blessed prescience, chronicled in this narrative faithfully and in detail, the heroism and success of these explorers. Descriptively and historically the story stands out in the park literature even as Langford stood out among his fellow men, to the end.

"To the Washburn party we owe the establishment of the park in 1872; and one who desires to have a knowledge of the Park in its entirety misses much if he does not possess this unpretentious but classic narration."

Many of the prominent features of the Park were named by this party—Mount Washburn, the famous promontory, Old Faithful, the Castle and Beehive Geysers, National Park Mountain, and many other points of interest.



N. P. LANGFORD

17477

While near Yellowstone Lake, Mr. Everts strayed from the party and was lost in an almost impenetrable country. After a diligent but unsuccessful search for him the party was forced to continue their journey.

In the meantime Mr. Everts had been overtaken by a severe storm and while searching on foot for evidence of a trail, lost his eye glasses and was unable to return to his horses. Three weeks later he was found by Jack Baronette in a starved and half demented condition crawling on his hands and knees. Happily he fully recovered from his unfortunate experience.

Expeditions in 1871 under Dr. F. V. Hayden of the United States Geological Survey, and Captains Barlow and Heap of the Engineer Corps of the Army resulted in the discovery of Mammoth Hot Springs and the route from the Lower Basin to the Yellowstone River. A map of the outline of the Yellowstone Lake was made, and collections of specimens were gathered throughout the region. The reports which followed were very complete.

Until 1872, the region was open to settlers without restrictions on hunting, trapping, gathering specimens and the fencing-in of the geysers for private gain. To avoid these dangers the region was set aside as a National Park, March 1, 1872, when President Grant affixed his signature to the Act of Dedication.

THE ACT OF DEDICATION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Approved March 1, 1872.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the junction of Gardiner River with the Yellowstone River, and running east to the meridian

passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along the said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner Rivers; thence east to place of beginning—is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate, settle upon or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. The said public Park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park and their retention in their natural condition.

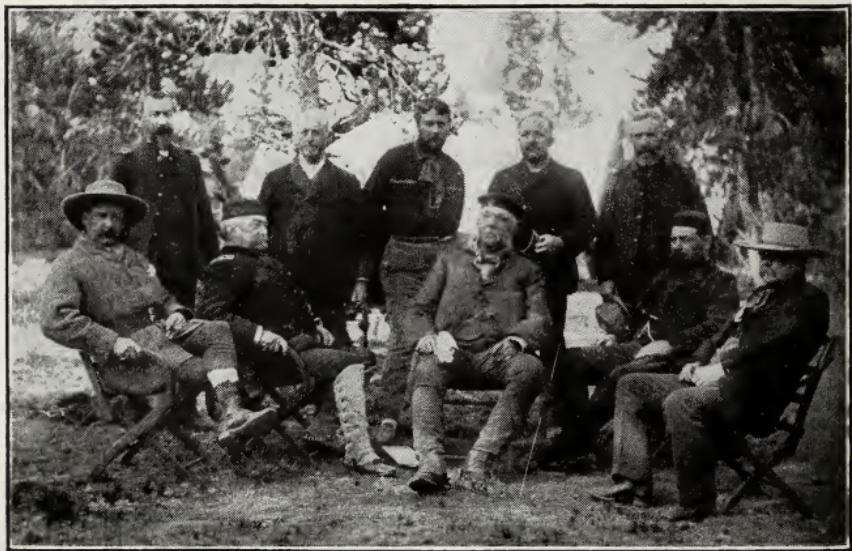
The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes, for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction, in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purpose of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purpose of this act."

In 1873 Captain W. A. Jones took a large party through the Park. He entered it from the head of the Stinking Water, crossing one of the many passes near Mt. Chittenden. After visiting most of the points of interest in the Park he left via the Upper Yellowstone, on the way verifying the old trapper's legend about the "Two Ocean River," and discovering a practical pass (Togwotee Pass) and route from the south to the Park. This discovery was by far the most valuable result of the expedition.

In 1875 Captain William Ludlow, U. S. A., in charge of a reconnaissance in Central Montana, made a flying trip to the Park. He developed little that was new save more accurate measurements of the Upper and Lower Fall of the Yellowstone.

General O. O. Howard crossed the Park in his famous pursuit of the Nez Perce Indians in 1877; the year that P. W. Norris was made superintendent to succeed N. P. Langford who had held that office five years. Mr. Langford did more for the Park than can be reckoned; he served as superintendent without pay or remuneration of any kind and had upheld the "National Park Idea" from the time the Expedition of 1870 talked of the plan until the Act of Dedication was finally passed in 1872.

The United States Geological Survey resumed work in the Park in 1878 under Dr. F. V. Hayden; and in 1883



PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR, (CENTER) AND PARTY, UPPER BASIN, 1883



F. JAY HAYNES, HAYDEN VALLEY

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a report was published giving detailed descriptions of the points of interest, as well as scientific discussions of the phenomena observed. This report is beautifully illustrated with color-plates, engravings, diagrams and maps.

In August, 1883, President Arthur with the Secretary of War, Lieutenant-General Sheridan of the Army, Senator Vest, and several other distinguished officers and civilians visited the Park in the most elaborate pack-train expedition that has ever been enrolled. The route lay from Green River on the Union Pacific R. R., to Livingston on the Northern Pacific Railway.

F. Jay Haynes, Official Photographer of the Park, who accompanied the party, procured many interesting photographs on this famous expedition.

Winter Exploration in 1887.—In January, 1887, the first successful winter exploration of the Yellowstone region was made. Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka of Arctic fame headed the party consisting of several eastern men, F. Jay Haynes, photographer, and a corps of guides, packers and assistants. Their outfit consisted of astronomical instruments, photographic equipment, sleeping bags and provisions which were drawn on toboggans; the party used Norwegian skis and Canadian web snowshoes, but the snow was so light that they sank readily and the toboggans were exceedingly difficult to draw. It took three days to cover the twenty miles from Mammoth Springs to Norris Basin; and the temperature the first night at Indian Creek was 37° below zero.



SKIING PARTY, HAYDEN VALLEY



IN CAMP AT A "SNOWSHOE CABIN"

16609

Unfortunately Lieut. Schwatka fell ill at Norris and was unable to proceed. Mr. Haynes, desirous of obtaining a collection of winter scenes of Yellowstone Park, employed two of the sturdiest men of the Schwatka party, and with Edward Wilson, a government scout, resumed the journey.

The toboggans were abandoned and this party packed their equipment and provisions on their backs—each man carrying about forty-five pounds.

Norris Basin was a gorgeous sight. Craters heretofore unnoticed by these men familiar with the Park in summer, steamed conspicuously. The foliage was heavily laden with ice near the steam vents and geysers, producing all the fantastic forms possible to imagine; while the entire basin resembled a vast manufacturing centre.

Tall trees buried in the snow appeared like bushes, and the general aspect of the country was completely

changed; the average depth of the snow being about eight feet.

The steam rising fully two thousand feet from the geysers at Upper Basin could be seen from the Lower Basin.

The beautifully colored walls of the Grand Canyon were masses of pure white. The north half of the Great Fall hung in immense icicles 200 feet in length. An ice bridge fully 100 feet high was formed at the base of the fall, coming up to the spray line (about one-third the height of the fall.) The brink was frozen over and was hidden in an arch of ice a dozen feet thick.

Thousands of elk were seen on the exposed ridges of Mt. Washburn. The trip over Mt. Washburn was one of most unusual hardship and privation; a blinding snow-storm which lasted four days overtook the party of four. During this entire time they wandered day and night without shelter, provisions or fire before reaching Yancey's ranch, an experience that nearly cost them their lives.

The circuit covered was about 200 miles, and the thermometer ranged from 10° to 50° below zero during the twenty-nine days of the trip.

Winter Expedition of 1894.—Early in March, 1894, a party was organized at Fort Yellowstone to visit the winter ranges of the animals, to ascertain the number of buffaloes and photograph them. The party consisted of Captain Scott, Lieut. Forsyth, Scout Burgess, Robert Burns, Photographer Haynes, and three non-commissioned officers. On Norwegian snowshoes, with packs of sleeping bags, provisions and camera, they proceeded directly to Hayden Valley via Norris and the Grand Canyon. They found eighty-one buffaloes in the valley, seventy-three in one herd; and numerous groups of elk. After several days in Hayden Valley the party went to Yellowstone Lake. Captain Anderson, superintendent of the Park, had instructed Scout Burgess not to overlook

the country east of the lake, as a small herd of buffaloes usually wintered there. The first day out from the lake they pitched camp about twelve miles up Pelican Creek.

The second day they discovered the "cache" of a poacher, very much to their surprise. It consisted of a canvas tepee, sleeping bag, provisions and toboggan and six buffalo heads suspended in a tree. A trace of fire in the tepee led them to believe that the poacher was in the vicinity, and to capture him was the next move. As it had been snowing constantly all snowshoe tracks leading from the camp were obliterated. Some five miles from the camp, however, they heard five or six rifle shots in rapid succession. Hastening through the timber to an opening they came directly upon the poacher. He had driven six of the buffaloes into the deep snow and slaughtered them all. Fortunately it was snowing hard, and the approach of the scout was not noticed by the poacher or his dog until the arrest was made. He was taken to the Lake Hotel and from there to the guard house at Fort Yellowstone. In addition to the twelve buffaloes that were killed by this poacher a small herd of seven was seen in the Pelican Creek country, making less than 100 then in the Park. Elk were seen in great numbers in the foothills of Mt. Washburn, on Specimen Ridge, along the east fork of the Yellowstone, on Slough Creek and the Yellowstone River to Mt. Everts. Small bands of mountain sheep, deers and antelopes were seen on Mt. Everts. The open water of the Yellowstone between the lake and falls was alive with ducks and swans. Red foxes and coyotes were numerous and an occasional black fox and footprints of mountain lions and bears were seen. The party in about thirty days traveled over 300 miles.

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR
 Since the Act of Dedication of Yellowstone National Park, March 1, 1872.

NAME	From	Date of Commission	Administration
Hon. Columbus Delano.....	Ohio.....	Nov. 1, 1870	Pres. Grant.
Hon. Zachariah Chandler.....	Mich.....	Oct. 19, 1875	Pres. Grant.
Hon. Carl Schurz.....	Mo.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Pres. Hayes.
Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.....	Mar. 5, 1881	Pres. Garfield and Arthur.
Hon. Henry M. Teller.....	Colo.....	Apr. 6, 1882	Pres. Arthur.
Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....	Miss.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Pres. Cleveland.
Hon. William F. Vilas.....	Wis.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Pres. Cleveland.
Hon. John W. Noble.....	Mo.....	Mar. 6, 1889	Pres. Harrison
Hon. Hoke Smith.....	Ga.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Pres. Cleveland.
Hon. David R. Francis.....	Mo.....	Sept. 1, 1896	Pres. Cleveland.
Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.....	N. Y.....	Mar. 5, 1897	Pres. McKinley.
Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	Mo.....	Dec. 21, 1898	Pres. McKinley & Roosevelt.
Hon. James R. Garfield.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 15, 1907	Pres. Roosevelt.
Hon. Richard A. Ballinger.....	Wash.	Mar. 5, 1909	Pres. Taft.
Hon. Walter L. Fisher.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1911	Pres. Taft.
Hon. Franklin K. Lane.....	Calif.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Pres. Wilson.

**SUPERINTENDENTS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK
FROM 1872 to 1919.**

APPOINTED FROM CIVIL LIFE

N. P. Langford.....	May	10, 1872 to April	18, 1877
Philetus W. Norris.....	April	18, 1877 to Feb.	2, 1882
Patrick H. Conger.....	Feb.	2, 1882 to July	28, 1884
Robert E. Carpenter.....	Aug.	4, 1884 to May	29, 1885
David W. Wear.....	May	29, 1885 to Aug.	1, 1886

ARMY OFFICERS DETAILED AS ACTING SUPERINTENDENTS

Capt. Moses Harris.....	5th Cav., Aug.	17, 1886 to May	31, 1889
Capt. F. A. Boutelle.....	1st Cav., June	1, 1889 to Feb.	14, 1891
Capt. Geo. S. Anderson.....	6th Cav., Feb.	15, 1891 to June	22, 1897
Col. S. B. M. Young.....	3rd Cav., June	23, 1897 to Nov.	15, 1897
Capt. James B. Erwin.....	4th Cav., Nov.	16, 1897 to Mar.	, 1899
Capt. W. E. Wilder.....	4th Cav., Mar.	, 1899 to June	22, 1899
Capt. Oscar J. Brown.....	1st Cav., June	23, 1899 to July	23, 1900
Capt. Geo. W. Goode.....	1st Cav., July	24, 1900 to May	7, 1901
Capt. John Pitcher.....	1st Cav., May	8, 1901 to May	13, 1907
Gen. S. B. M. Young.....	Retired, May	14, 1907 to Nov.	27, 1908
Maj. H. C. Benson.....	14th Cav., Nov.	28, 1908 to Sept.	29, 1910
Col. L. M. Brett.....	1st Cav., Sept.	30, 1910 to Oct.	16, 1916

APPOINTED FROM CIVIL LIFE

Chester A. Lindsley.....	Oct.	16, 1916 to July	14, 1919
Horace M. Albright.....	July	14, 1919 to	

